

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI. NO. 63.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1783.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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IS FOUNDED ON

ANNEXATION.

J. B. Castle Talks of Our
Political Conditions.

MAJOR PANGBORN'S OPINION

Annexation as a Territory—With no Carpet-Baggers—Plans of Pacific Cable Commission—Dudley Wants Damages from the Government.

James B. Castle, Collector General of Customs of the Republic of Hawaii, who is in San Francisco at present, has as clear ideas on the political situation as any official of the new Republic, says the San Francisco Chronicle of July 25. As to annexation and the feeling in regard to it, Mr. Castle said yesterday:

"It is not true that the planters are united against annexation and in favor of a protectorate. Many planters recognize the fact that a protectorate means uncertainty. Nothing will give us permanent stability except annexation by such a power as the United States.

"All the experiences of the past twenty-five years in Hawaiian political history show that stability is our great political need. A lack of stability inheres in our geographical situation in any attempt to maintain an independent nationality.

"If it were a question of annexation to any other power than the United States a large part of the support of the present Government would undoubtedly fall away. The desire for annexation is what cements the support of the present Government. For all practical emergencies, as in the insurrection of January, 1895, those upon whom the Government must depend for support give that support, in the vast majority of cases, purely and simply as annexationists and for the attainment of that result.

"The annexationists are in the vast majority among those on whom the Government depends. The feeling has increased and strengthened since 1893. Nothing less than unmistakable final rebuff by the United States could change this feeling. So far as I am able to judge of the future, in case the United States steadily and finally refrained from considering the subject of annexation, there would be an inevitable growth of foreign influence. In the necessity for the stability that she must have there might be a return to a monarchical form of government, with Kailani as Queen. This is a theoretical possibility. Its significance would be that British influence would predominate, and a British ship of war in the port of Honolulu would easily see its way to guarantee law and order. I believe this to be a possibility if the United States finally refuses to annex Hawaii. It would follow if the hope of annexation were destroyed. The door would be opened wide to any succession that promised stability.

"So far as the planters are concerned, their position in the matter is by no means as influential as their wealth might seem to indicate. Political conditions focus in Honolulu, and any government lives or dies by the active, ready support which it enlists or lacks in the capital city. And of the 1,000 or 1,500 who there stand ready to give the Government instant and forcible support an overwhelming majority are annexationists.

"At least a goodly minority of the planters are of the same mind. The longer their residence the more clearly they see the necessity for annexation as the only way to guarantee political—and hence commercial—stability.

"Those who were born there and have lived there through reign after reign especially realize the hopelessness of securing stability by any other means. The labor problem complicates it, but many there in favor of annexation are willing to face the labor difficulties that may ensue as the lesser evil."

DUDLEY WANTS DAMAGES.

Says He Was Forced to Leave the Country.

Thomas J. Dudley, who arrived from Honolulu on the steamer Australia, claims to have a grievance against the Hawaiian Government, and declares if he can secure the services of an attorney willing to take up his case he will file suit against it, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

By trade Dudley is a compositor and has been working on the Honolulu papers for about three years. He is a British subject. He admits that he expressed his views quite freely, and that they were not favorable to the existing Government; but that, he says, did not warrant Chief of Detectives Gus Hammer in going to him and telling him that he was not wanted in the Islands, and warning him that if he did not leave them the first time he had an opportunity to do so he would be put into prison.

"I asked Hammer what charge he

would place against me," said Dudley, telling his story to a Chronicle reporter yesterday. "and he replied, 'Vagrancy.' I explained that I had money and that I could get backing from men in the Islands to the extent of several hundred dollars. He replied: 'That's all right, Tom, but your backing doesn't come from the right people, and there's more than one way to make a case out against a man when we want to do it. You'd better take my advice and go.'"

ANNEXATION AS TERRITORY.

Major Pangborn Says Hawaii Wants No Carpet-Baggers.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, for thirty years editor of the Jersey City Journal, and one of the best known journalists in the country, is a guest at the home of James W. Erwin in Berkeley, says the Chronicle of July 30. He arrived on the Australia on Tuesday morning from Honolulu, where he spent six weeks enjoying the climate and studying the political situation. Major Pangborn has the honor of being the orator of the day on the Fourth of July, when the Islanders and resident Americans joined in a joint celebration of their own and America's natal day.

"The rumors of political upheavals and revolutions in the Islands," said Major Pangborn yesterday, "are without foundation, except in the brains of sensation-seeking correspondents. During my brief stay in Honolulu I met many of the leaders of the new Government, and was also entertained by some of the most prominent Royalists. I made a close study of the situation and am prepared to say that everything is as quiet and orderly as could be desired, and there are no indications of a new revolution.

"The annexation sentiment is still as strong as ever, but the people have made up their minds that they must wait until our Government is ready, and so long as they are unmolested by other powers are content to do so. My own judgment is that we should annex the Islands and give them a territorial form of government, but only with the understanding that its officers shall be chosen from the residents of the Islands. They would not tolerate carpet-baggers down there."

FILIBUSTERS KILLED.

Party From Florida Shot Down by the Spaniards.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 25.—Twelve of the filibusters recently landed in Cuba by the steamer Three Friends have been killed by the Spaniards, according to letters received here. They were landed near Havana. A small band of insurgents was in waiting and took the arms to the mountains. While waiting they were discovered by a Spanish column. The filibusters fled to the forest and for four days were without food. On the fifth day, after some had died of heat and exhaustion, they met some insurgent scouts, who undertook to guide them to a safe place.

Soon after meeting the scouts they ran into a Spanish column and were forced to scatter. Gabriel Offal and Louis Payroll of Key West, James Floyd of Columbus, Ga., and Pearce Atkins, who is related to a Jacksonville family, were among the killed. The names of the other eight men killed have not been learned. The other members of the expedition finally got to the insurgent camp.

PACIFIC CABLE PLANS.

Sir McKenzie Bowell Tells What Will Be Done.

NEW YORK, July 25.—In an interview last night Sir McKenzie Bowell, who has just returned from London, said:

"The proposed cable will run, if constructed, from British Columbia to Australia. It is most necessary. The feasibility, practicability and desirability of such a system has already been well established, and about the only thing that the conference will determine is the mode of management. What we want to find out is whether it should be subsidized by the Government, or owned by the Government. That will be decided at the conference. To be held the latter part of October. Those who will take part in the deliberations, besides the Canadian delegates, are Lord Selbourn of the Colonial office; Mr. Murray, acting for the treasury; Saul Samuels and the Hon. Duncan Gillis, who will represent the Australian colonies."

MORE MASSACRES.

Thousands of Armenians Cut Down by Turkish Hordes.

LONDON, July 25.—The Chronicle and other London papers publish details of the massacre in the vicinity of Van on June 25th of thousands of Armenians. It is stated that over forty villages were destroyed and that every male person over eight years of age had been killed. On account of this last massacre of the Armenians, societies interested in relief work in Asia Minor have appealed once more to the public for additional funds.

The news of the destruction of forty prosperous villages in the vicinity of Van and the massacre of at least 12,000 Armenians was contained in the dispatches from Constantinople to the Chronicle.

Dickens' Daughter Dead.

LONDON, July 24.—Mary, the eldest daughter of Charles Dickens, died on Thursday.

POPULISTS WANT NO SEWALL IN THEIRS.

Nominate Watson of Georgia
For Vice-President.

SATISFIED TO ACCEPT BRYAN.

But Bryan Refuses to Accept Without His Running Mate—Gold Democrats About to Organize—Maine Governor Refuses to Run.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The People's party convention on the third day of its session got down to solid work and after a stormy night session nominated Thomas L. Watson of Georgia for Vice President. It turned down the committee on rules by a decisive vote



THOMAS EDWARD WATSON, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THE POPULIST NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

this morning and gave the nomination for Vice President precedence over that of President, so as to force the selection of a Southern Populist in place of Sewall, whose record was strongly attacked by members of the Maine delegation.

The hall was almost as crowded as it was during any of the sittings of the Republican convention. There was a good deal of enthusiasm displayed, although not in favor of any special candidate. Most of the speeches were in favor of the nomination of Mr. Watson of Georgia, and his success was almost assured an hour before he was chosen. The sensation of the night was the withdrawal of Mr. Bryan unless his mate, Mr. Sewall, was named with him on the ticket. Before the convention adjourned the purport of the message from Mr. Bryan became known among the leaders. Governor Stone of Missouri, General J. B. Weaver and Mr. Patterson of Denver held a conference, but without result.

BYRAN JUST THE SAME.

Named by Populists Notwithstanding His Refusal.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The National convention of the People's party, after four days of heat, turmoil and unlimited oratory, completed its labors at 4:40 this afternoon and adjourned sine die.

Notwithstanding the receipt of one or more telegrams from W. J. Bryan, declining to permit the use of his name on the Populist ticket unless Arthur Sewall, his associate on the Chicago ticket, was indorsed, Mr. Bryan was put in for the Presidential nomination, as originally contemplated, by General Weaver of Iowa, and was seconded by one or more spokesmen from every State and Territory, with about ten exceptions, and on a ballot received 1,042 votes against 321 for Colonel Norton of Chicago, who at the last moment was selected as the candidate of the unreconstructed middle-of-the-road Populist element.

It was the intention of this faction early in the morning to place Eugene V. Debs in nomination, and thus force the labor issue to the front, but Debs telegraphed declining to serve, and his telegram was respected. Strenuous efforts were made without avail by Ignatius Donnelly and others to obtain some kind of an assurance that Mr. Bryan would accept the nomination and stand upon the platform. The permanent chairman, Senator Allen of Nebraska, admitted that he had received some kind of a telegram from Mr. Bryan, but he said he had paid no attention to it. He also said he had received one supposed to be from Governor Stone, but would not open it until he reached his home in Nebraska.

Before adjournment the convention adopted a resolution clothing the National Committee with plenary powers to do anything and everything which the convention itself might have done

if in session. This, of course, would authorize it to take down the names of either Mr. Bryan or Mr. Watson, or both, if necessary, and to construct an entirely new ticket.

The National Committee was enlarged so as to consist of twelve members from each State and Territory. But naturally the power conferred upon this cumbersome body will eventually be lodged in an executive committee of more manageable size.

A noticeable feature of the last moments of the convention was the fact that though the result of the ballot for President was announced, it was not followed up by any declaration on the part of the chair that Mr. Bryan had been duly chosen the candidate of the People's party for President of the United States.

The convention separated in bad humor, many of the delegates openly denouncing the ticket as a "theatrical" one. It, however, met the unqualified approval of Mrs. Lease of Kansas (whose name, usually printed "Mary

with conservative Democrats throughout the country.

It is claimed by the Republicans that it did not require the formal action of the convention to weld the connection between the Democrats and Populists. The taint of Populism on the Democratic body politic was already plainly perceptible without such action. It is claimed that Bryan himself made the link between the two political classes, and declarations of the Chicago platform strengthen it; therefore it makes little difference whether the Populist Convention formally ratifies it or not. It is held that what the Republicans would have gained in the Democratic disaffection due to a complete fusion ticket they will gain anyhow, as the result of the efforts of the Bryan managers to make a fusion ticket and the alleged well understood leaning of the Bryanites toward Populism. In addition to this, the Republicans will profit by the division in the silver ranks.

PLANS OF GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Preparations for the New Party's Convention.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The executive committee of the Sound Money League today met in executive session to consider the question of finances and to provide for a campaign fund for the newly launched party. The work of completing the "provisional" National Committee is now going forward. During the next two weeks a member will be selected from every State in the Union, and then, on August 7th, they will meet in Indianapolis to determine the place for holding the convention and issuing the formal call.

Butler Is Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The Populist National Committee held its first meeting to-night. After quite a spirited contest Senator Butler of North Carolina was elected chairman, receiving sixty-five votes on the second ballot. The other men who were placed in nomination were Senator Allen of Nebraska and General Weaver of Iowa. Senator Allen said he did not see how it was possible for him to give the necessary time to the campaign.

Democratic Candidate Withdraws.

PORTLAND (Me.), July 25.—Edward B. Winslow, Democratic candidate for Governor, has withdrawn because of the Chicago platform. His decision was made known late this afternoon.

RACING STOPPED IN INDIANA.

Governor Victorious In His Fight Against the Turfmen.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Racing on the Indiana tracks is ended for a week and it may be forever. The horses are all tied up in their stalls and the jockeys have gone home. After two months' effort on the part of the Governor of Indiana to put a stop to racing and pool selling at the Lake county fair, a temporary injunction against the operators at the track was granted this afternoon by Judge Gillette of the Lake County Circuit Court.

CONSUL DOTY TALKS.

Says Steamers Will be Run From Tahiti to San Francisco.

J. Lamb Doty, United States Consul to Tahiti, arrived on the City of Papeete yesterday, says the Examiner of recent date, en route to the East and Washington on a leave of absence. He is at the Palace. The gentleman is indignant at the stories published some time ago intimating that his conduct toward some of the natives of Tahiti was not in keeping with the dignity of his official position.

"All such stories are without foundation," he said. "I married a native woman, but that is not any concern of the public. My wife has been ill for some months, or else she would have accompanied me on my present trip. Speaking of the business of Tahiti, I think the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand will soon put on a couple of steamers of 1,500 or 2,000 tons register between the island and San Francisco. I saw Managing Director Henderson of that company just before my departure, and he spoke as if he intended to do so in the very near future. In that case the sailing vessels City of Papeete, Galilea and Tropic Bird now handling the trade between this city and Tahiti will be driven out of the business."

"Between Tahiti and Auckland the Union Steamship people have a 500-ton steamer handling the trade. One or two more vessels will soon be put on that route. Auckland does about 5 per cent of the island business and this port 65 per cent. The Union Steamship officials are alive to the importance of that trade, and if they put on steamers to this port it will no doubt drive the American flag from the Tahiti shipping field, which would be a matter for regret."

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

HOW REPUBLICANS SEE IT.

Result of the Populist National Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The party managers at the Republican headquarters in this city are inclined to the belief that the failure of the Populist convention to endorse the Democratic national ticket will not relieve the Democrats of the taint of Populism, which it is supposed will weaken the ticket

JAMESON RAIDERS FOUND GUILTY.

Given Comparatively Light Sentence by Court.

GENERAL FOREIGN MELANGE.

Buluwayo Again Threatened—Prisoners Continue On Island of Crete. German Cruiser Lost—Honors Paid to Americans in Paris.

LONDON, July 28.—Before the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killow, Baron Pollock and Justices Hawkins, in the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, today, the trial of Dr. Curzon, Major St. John Willoughby, Colonel R. Grey, Colonel H. F. White, Major R. White and Captain Henry F. Coventry, charged with violation of the neutrality laws in invading the territory of the South African Republic, was concluded. The jury found all the defendants guilty of violating the foreign enlistment act.

Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without labor, Major John Willoughby to ten months, Major White to seven months, and Captain Henry F. Coventry, Colonel R. Grey and Colonel H. F. White to five months each.

Sir Edward Clarke asks the Court's permission to move for a new trial. When the judges returned Sir Edward Clarke said that in view of the verdict rendered the defendants refused to ask for a new trial and expressed a desire to settle the case now. In passing sentence Lord Russell said that the verdict was given on evidence which no reasonable man would be able to disregard. All the defendants, he added, were men of position and intelligence, holding positions under the Queen, and their crime had the gravest consequences, including death to some and injury to others, and the future consequences of their crime no one was yet able to foresee. His lordship then passed sentence upon the prisoners.

Dr. Jameson, who had hitherto hung down his head, looked up proudly when the sentence had been passed, and the other defendants stared hard at the Lord Chief Justice. Soon after the sentencing formalities had been completed the wardens of Holloway prison appeared and took up positions on each side of the prisoners. This was the bitterest moment of all for the raiders, as up to that time they had been treated with the greatest courtesy, and had in fact been made heroes to a certain degree. But when the elbows of the prison wardens touched those of the aristocratic freebooters they seemed to realize that the strong arm of the law had knocked all the romance out of the Transvaal fiasco, and that, come what might in the shape of easy treatment in prison, they were convicts in the eyes of the law and the eyes of society, to say nothing of the military authorities, who it is believed must now take action looking to depriving the prisoners of their commissions in the British army. This was the last chapter in the trial of "Dr. Jim" and his associates.

The court was ordered cleared; the audience filed slowly out into the street and the prisoners were escorted to Holloway prison. There was absolutely no demonstration in the court room when the prisoners were taken away, or outside when they were escorted to the jail.

Jump On Cecil Rhodes.

CAPE TOWN, July 25.—The House of Assembly has unanimously adopted the report of the select committee on the subject of the Jameson raid on Johannesburg. The report finds that Cecil Rhodes, who at that time was Premier of Cape Colony, was fully acquainted with the preparations for the raid, and Alfred Beit, Director of the British South African Company, Dr. Jameson and Dr. Rutherford Harris, also a Director in the British South African Company, were active promoters of the raid.

THE POWERS AND GREECE.

Notify to Stop Giving Aid to Insurgents of Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 29.—As a result of a Cabinet Council the Turkish Government yesterday made a formal complaint to the Government of Greece regarding the alleged shipment of arms and ammunition from Greece to the Island of Crete for the use of the insurgents there and relative to the appearance of armed bands of Greeks in Macedonia, pointing out the danger therefrom to the peace of Europe and adding that Greece would be held responsible. The Turkish Government also announced that it has been decided to grant limited concessions to the Cretans, and they will be allowed representation.

The powers have decided to send a collective note to Greece, declaring it must suppress the matters complained of by the Turkish Government, otherwise the Sultan of Turkey will be left to restore order in Crete. It is rumored the Turkish Government intends to dispatch a force of Albanians against Greece filibusters, which will undoubtedly add considerable to the gravity of the situation.

OF VENEZUELA AND SAMOA.

Questions Asked in the House of Commons.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons today Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office Curzon said the Venezuela statement had not yet arrived, but it was on the way from Washington and would be laid upon the table on arrival.

Curzon was asked whether the Government was aware that another King had been elected in Samoa in oppo-

sition to King Maletoa, at German instigation. Curzon replied in the negative. Later Curzon was asked whether the Government had been informed that Herr Brandes, whose endeavors to annex Samoa to Germany some years ago were only defeated by the action of the United States, is returning to Samoa in the capacity of Chief Justice. Mr. Curzon replied that the Government was not aware that such was the case.

Joseph Chamberlain replying to John Morley, who asked him whether the Government would lay on the table information relative to the limits and population of the settlement within the territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, said the definition of the settlements would have to be decided first by negotiations on the spot, and the Government would not give the desired information.

JOSE MACEO'S DEATH.

General Garcia Says the Leader Was Killed in Battle.

NEW YORK, July 25.—General Calixto Garcia, commander of the patriot forces in Eastern Cuba, writes to a Cuban in this city under date of July 12th, that General Jose Maceo of the First Army Corps was killed July 5th in an encounter at Lama del Gate. This engagement was a bloody one. The patriots occupied a very strong position on Gato hill, and were attacked by the Spaniards under Colonels Alberts and Luis Vara del Rey. After an engagement of more than eight hours the Spaniards were compelled to retreat. They had 150 wounded to attend to besides a considerable number of dead.

The patriots lost General Jose Maceo, Colonel Cartagena, Dr. Pedro Echavarría and seven others and had forty-one wounded.

"Jose Maceo," General Garcia writes, "met with a glorious death. Regrettable as this is, our enthusiasm will not for a moment abate, nor will the power of the revolution diminish. Our friend will be remembered by his comrades with grief, by his soldiers with love and respect, and our country, once freed, will attach due honor to his name."

TROUBLE IN BULUWAYO.

Matabele Active and Apparently Preparing for Fight.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from Cape Town reports that intelligence received from Buluwayo is that the Matabele are again massing around that place. The situation seems no better than it was last April, when Buluwayo was practically besieged for weeks.

Various operations, some of them reported as highly successful, and in which Cecil Rhodes was an active figure, have been conducted against the insurgent natives, but they were apparently ineffectual in stamping out the insurrection. The news received yesterday of Captain Nicholson's positive reverses in the Matopos hills and the withdrawal or retreat of his forces deepens dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in Rhodesia.

RETURN OF THE YALE CREW.

Bob Cook Explains the Reason of Leader's Success.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Among the passengers on the steamer New York were "Bob" Cook and several members of the Yale Henley crew. Mr. Cook said: "We have no excuse to make for our defeat by the fastest crew in the world. Leander did not have the speed we made during the first half of the course, but they knew how to take advantage of their skillful points. We have learned a great deal during our experience in England, and I am obliged to confess that English oars are better than ours."

Double-scul Champions.

HALIFAX, (N. S.), July 29.—Aquatic events were again the feature of the summer carnival to-day. The chief event of the day was the professional double scull for the world's championship, three miles with a turn, which was called at 6 o'clock, with smooth water. Graudaur and Rogers were the winners by fifteen lengths in 18:43½. The boats starting were Bubar and Barry of England, Graudaur and Rogers of Atherly, Ontario, and Durnan and Hackett of Toronto.

German Cruiser Lost.

CHEFOO, July 28.—The German third class cruiser Itis was lost in a typhoon on July 23d, ten miles northwest of Shan Tung promontory, which is about seventy-five miles southeast of here. Ten of the men were saved. All the others, including the officers, perished.

Honors for Americans.

PARIS, July 25.—The American artist, Edwin Lord Weeks, has been appointed a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. The American writer, Francis Vile Griffin, has also been appointed a chevalier.

Railroad Magnet Dead.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Robert Garrett, ex-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, died at Deer Park, Md., at 3 o'clock this morning. He had been a hopeless mental invalid for many years.

Shipyards Burn.

BELFAST, July 27.—The Harland & Wolff and Workman & Clark shipbuilding shops have been almost wiped out by fire. The yards alone were damaged \$1,600,000.

Russia's New Loan.

PARIS, July 29.—The Russian loan of 1,000,000,000 francs (\$200,000,000), issued by the Rothschilds, has been covered twenty-five times over.

Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Volks Zeitung, I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. WM. KEIL, 678 Selby ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

SANITARY SOLONS WERE IN SESSION.

Some Matters of Light Importance Before the Board.

ASIATIC EMIGRATION CONSIDERED

Interesting Letter From Dr. Ashburton Thompson—Leper Myths From Samoa—Lodging House License Refused—Fish and Beef Inspection.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday was cut short by the arrival of the China and the necessity for Dr. Wood to board her as health officer. When Prest. Smith arrived there were present Drs. Wood and Emerson and Messrs. Kelliop and Lansing, and Doctors Alvarez, Monsarrat and Executive Officer C. B. Reynolds.

Minister Smith read a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to a request from two residents of the leper settlement for permission to go to Japan for treatment.

Drs. Brown and Burgess, who have passed before the Board of Medical Examiners, were notified that they would be given certificates upon filing proper applications and the payment of the required fee.

Eleanor Beattie, a lady physician of Hilo, requested to be granted a license to practice upon a certificate granted by three reputable physicians of Hilo instead of going before the regularly constituted board in Honolulu. Granted.

An application from some Chinese, through their attorney, J. Alfred Magoon, for a license to open a lodging house in the Chinese Theater was referred to Executive Officer Reynolds. The application will be denied for sanitary reasons.

Dr. Monsarrat reported the inspection of 125 head of beef cattle at the slaughter house since last meeting, and Inspector Kelliop reported the examination of 42,251 fish; of these 7,500 from Maui and Molokai were condemned.

President Smith stated that while abroad he had consulted Dr. Eldredge regarding the advisability of having emigrants from China or Japan come here during the months when plague or cholera are epidemic there. He believed it would be safer to forbid such departures from May to September of each year.

The president also stated that reports had been received from Samoa regarding the presence there of several persons, among them two Hawaiians, suffering from leprosy. In view of a proposition from the Samoan Government to take these people to Molokai and allow them to reside there, the Executive had about decided to take them at the rate it costs the Government to keep the lepers. Before taking action, Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson arrived here from the Colonies, and at a meeting with the Executive he was asked to enquire into the case. The following letter received from Dr. Thompson puts an entirely different light on the affair:

Sydney, June 7th, 1896.

My dear Sir:—On touching Fiji I did not forget your question concerning leprosy in the Navigators. In the first place Dr. Corney who is H. M.'s Principal Medical Officer at the Fijis, and who has been in the group since 1874, has unusual familiarity with language, manners and customs, and voyages in the South Pacific. He has never visited the Navigators, but many Samoans go to Fiji, and have been questioned by him on the point of interest to you. He tells me that the Samoans have a name for leprosy, which is O-le-ma'e super; this you will consider important. Then, he says, the tale that they have about half-a-dozen lepers all of whom are foreigners has been current ever since he remembers. Thirdly, the better Samoans who visit the Fijis say, when interrogated, that they know what leprosy is, that it is met with among Samoans in their group much in the same way as they themselves see it in Fiji; and they give it the name mentioned above. Lastly, Corney once questioned a Rev. Mr. Brown (the missionary who once led an army of the faithful in New Britain against the heathen and defeated them) who had worked for years in Samoa, and he said, "No; we have no leprosy; but we have" and proceeded to describe nerve leprosy very clearly, and asked what it might be. I think I told you that the Rev. Mr. Davies, a medical missionary, told me the old yarn—that they had two Chinese, one or two Hawaiian, and a few Ellis Island lepers, but no natives, a good while ago. Dr. Corney thinks that competent people likely to identify milder forms of the disease do not very often travel to remote parts of that group; about this I know nothing.

I had a sufficiently agreeable voyage home, finding on board my old acquaintances Bellow and Mrs. Potter, going south to fulfill a four months engagement in our parts.

I send you a paper containing the inevitable interview, in which I trust nothing has been said to offend any of my good friends at Honolulu; but as a public man you know one cannot answer for all the interviewer chooses to write.

Let me take this opportunity of once more expressing my gratitude to you and others in Honolulu for the kindness with which I was received, and the object of my visit facilitated. I assure you that until this occasion I have not for years regretted the termination of a holiday. Pray be kind enough to remember me to Mrs. Smith, and with kind regards,

Believe me, Sincerely yours,
J. ASHBURTON THOMPSON.

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Is the very best at the
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Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Fritger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

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Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.
Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Basket, Benjamins and Corks, Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 45¢ each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng.

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CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

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Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves

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The largest Plow manufacturers in the world.

The "Secretary" Disc Plow

The Secretary Disc Plow is already an established success. A supply is expected at an early day, as also Rice Plows, Breakers, etc., manufactured especially for this country.

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The best Lubricants manufactured.

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The latest patterns just received from the factory.

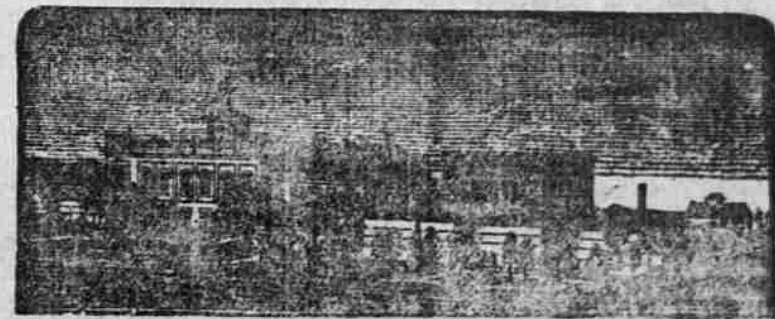
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The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

— UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF —

DR. F. CLARK, Medical Dept. DR. C. A. ROUGIER, Asst. Physician. DR. C. CLARK, Business Manager.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and COCAINE HABITS.

THE Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are extensive and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and pleasant walks. Its advantages over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations, if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management. REFERENCES: DR. L. O. LANE, San Francisco; DR. R. H. FLEMING, San Francisco; DR. W. H. MARY, St. Paul, Minn.; DR. W. H. WOOLSEY, St. Paul, Minn.; DR. R. A. McLEAN, San Francisco; DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Francisco; DR. L. S. TRUE, San Francisco; DR. C. A. ROUGIER, St. Paul, Minn.; DR. F. CLARK, Stockton, Cal.

Read the ADVERTISER.

75 Cents a Month.

FIRES OF KILAUEA BURN BRIGHTLY.

Big Crowd of Visitors Going to
the Volcano.

BASE BALL CRAZE STRIKES HILO.

Electric Lights Suffer Temporary Embarrassment—Three Sudden Deaths Within the Week—Road Building Progressing Rapidly—News Notes.

HILO, (Hawaii), Aug. 2.—With the renewed activity of the fires of Kilauea large crowds of people have been attracted to the scene of so much grandeur. Not only tourists are taking advantage of this recurrent outbreak in Madame Pele's domicile, but island people as well are flocking toward the spot of wonderland. Mr. Lee states that forty guests departed from his hostelry for Hilo during the past two days. As many as fifty have been accommodated there at one time this week. The lake is steadily rising, having come up as much as two hundred feet. In all probability it will continue to rise until another overflowing of its banks is caused. The demonstrations are rather unusual at present, inasmuch as the fires of the lake seem to appear at regular intervals of from one and one-half to two hours. At such times the scene is most fascinating and grand, as the entire surface breaks into one fiery flow from which great fountains are shot upwards to a considerable height. The weather at the Volcano House and in Hilo has been perfect today, and the returning sight-seers were much entranced by the beauty and picturesqueness of their thirty-mile drive.

No arrangements have as yet been concluded concerning the permanent reopening of the hotel, but from the many rumors regarding the various negotiations under way, it cannot be long before some definite plans have been decided upon.

Baseball craze has reached the Hilo boys with all its enthusiasm. Last Saturday's game drew an immense throng of spectators to the Hilo Boarding School grounds, where the Hilos and Holomus vied with each other for runs for the third time, success falling on the Hilo team on this occasion. The score stood 38 to 28.

Mr. Abercrombie of Olua is hard at work with his nine whom he hopes will be able to defeat the Hilo teams at the first crossing of bats.

The Hawaiian circus has not claimed packed houses during this week's performances, and the trick to which the manager resorted for drawing a crowded tent for their farewell performance was anything but commendable, to say the least. The directors of the concert for the benefit of the Hilo Church would certainly have sent out their notices of postponement if they had entertained any notion of "deferring their concert on account of the farewell performance of the Hawaiian circus," and Messrs. Price and Burns deserve a severe censure for having appended such a notice to their posters.

The concert given under the direction of Mrs. Brown and Mr. Kapahu at Freiman's Hall Saturday evening was largely attended, and satisfactory returns were reaped for the benefit of the Hilo Church. Most of the music was very well rendered and received well merited applause.

Owing to a break down in some portion of the machinery at the electric light works on Thursday there was an absence of that illuminant in the evening and a consequent scrambling for stored-away lamps. The company were unable to repair the damages until Saturday when the town was once more radiant with electric lights. This has been the first serious inconvenience the company has encountered.

There were three sudden deaths reported in the district this week. On Monday morning the unconscious and almost lifeless body of E. B. Bartlett was found lying on the floor in his house near Wainaku. Dr. Moore, who was called, stated that the old man had probably received a paralytic stroke and had undoubtedly been in the condition found for at least 36 hours. He died at eight o'clock Monday evening without having regained consciousness. Mr. Bartlett has lived in and around Hilo for a great number of years, working at his trade of machinist, and is supposed to have a fortune saved somewhere. A family survives him in the States.

On Tuesday the dead body of a Chinese was found in his hut at Waikeke. The deceased had been ill for some time and death was not unexpected.

A Portuguese laborer, Antonio de Costa, employed at Waikeke by J. S. Canario, died suddenly of heart disease on Wednesday last while at work in the field. A coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. He was over sixty years of age.

Over one hundred prisoners are at work on the Hilo-Hamakua road at present and are making splendid progress in building the new road. Driving is good now as far as Onomea, and before long the road will be completed to Kaawau.

The Hilo Herald Company is getting up its presses and machinery in the Canario building on Church street near Front. Manager Bradford expects to send out the initial copy by the middle of this month.

Prof. Price and his balloon sailed forth from the circus grounds on the Beach Road about 7 o'clock last Saturday evening, ascending some 3000 to 4000 feet. The balloon shot upwards quickly then, sailed slowly through mid air until W. H. Shipman's paddock, nearly two miles distant was reached. There the descent was made with the parachute. Another ascent was made yesterday, but as the course of the balloon seemed seaward, Prof. Price did

not wait long to make his descent with the parachute, landing on the side of a building almost opposite the circus grounds.

The Hilo Social Club gave another of its popular entertainments on Thursday evening last at the hospitable home of C. E. Richardson. Topical conversation, carried on by means of engagement cards, occupied most of the evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Goodale and daughter contemplate a trip to the coast this month.

J. A. Scott of Wainaku expects to leave for the coast shortly and will remain a couple of months, returning here with Mrs. Scott who is now at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hon. W. R. Castle and son are guests of Sheriff Hitchcock.

Mrs. Birnie, wife of Rev. Mr. Birnie of Honolulu, is visiting the family of L. Severance.

L. C. Ables of Honolulu returns to his home on this Kinau, after an inspection of his coffee lands in Kona and a visit to Madame Pele and Hilo.

Archibute Steele, manager of the Hilo Tribune, made a personal inspection of the fiery lake this week.

Mrs. W. S. Terry spent several days at Olua with Mrs. C. A. Furneaux.

Prof. Alexander and daughter came down from the volcano.

Mr. Lewers and son are at the hotel. Although a resident on the islands for nearly forty years this is Mr. Lewers' first trip to Hilo and the volcano.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Grant are stopping at Hon. D. H. Hitchcock's.

Mr. Stokes of New York addressed the First Foreign Congregation on the "Mission of the Young Men's Christian Association." After stating the benefits of the association he urged that a branch be established in Hilo.

Mrs. Davis of Honolulu is at the home of A. B. Loebenstein.

The Kinau has over 60 passengers booked for tomorrow.

The bark Annie Johnson, Matson master, leaves for San Francisco Tuesday morning.

The Roderick Dhu is expected in a day or so.

The schooner Ada brought in a cargo of lumber and material for the new soap works to be erected on the bank of the Waikeke river.

Commissioner Marsden is spending the week at Kailua, Kona.

M. S. LEVY FOUND RESTING AT KALIHU.

Went Out on Monday to Avoid
His Creditors.

HE WAS MUCH WROUGHT UP.

Business Affairs in a Tangle He
Could Not Unravel—Could Not
Stand Competition—Brought Back
by Policemen and Sent Home.

One of the mysteries of the year is the disappearance of M. S. Levy, a merchant who has been conducting a small business on Fort street, next to Lewis & Co., for the past three years. It has been known for a year that his business was falling off and that it was only a question of time when he would give way to the competition in his lines. Last fall he made a chattel mortgage on his entire stock in favor of Theo. H. Davies & Co. for \$2,000, which will probably cover the amount of his indebtedness to that firm. Among his other creditors are several jobbers in town. He has no outside debts.

Whatever his debts may amount to have been contracted since he began business for himself a few years ago. Prior to that time he was with his brother-in-law, S. Ehrlich, when the latter was conducting the Temple of Fashion at the corner of Hotel and Fort. Levy's wife is Ehrlich's sister, and she has helped him in the store since he began business. Levy is a man with no extravagant habits, and his losses have accrued in a legitimate business way.

Mrs. Levy was spoken to regarding her husband, and said she had heard nothing from him; she merely knew that he stayed away from home Monday night, but she was ignorant as to his whereabouts.

At 6:55 p. m., just about the time the reporter was in conversation with Mrs. Levy, Harry Cannon of the Palama grocery reported to the police having seen Levy in his store in the morning and that he was on his way by bus to Moanalua. Cannon said Levy talked with him for twenty minutes.

At 7:20 p. m. the bookkeeper of the Kailua Fertilizer Works reported that Levy was at his house in Kailua, and that he had called there Monday afternoon. This message was received over the telephone, and at the time it was sent Levy was sitting on a lounge on the veranda.

The matter was reported at once to the Deputy Marshal, who sent Officer Logan and Mounted Patrolman Foster in a hack to J. F. Hagen's home in Kailua.

Upon arrival, at about 7:45 o'clock, Levy was found lying on the lounge on the veranda.

Patrolman Foster accosted him and told him that the Marshal wanted to see him. At this Levy exclaimed, "My God!" and then sighed.

He was put into the hack and had got but a little distance when he said: "It is too bad to be arrested. Fear made me do it—made me run away."

The question was asked him, "What do you fear?" whereupon Levy answered, "I never robbed anybody; I have always been fair and square in my dealings."

Upon coming to the electric lights Levy would shrink back in the seat as if afraid of being seen.

In an interview with Mr. Levy upon arrival at the police station he remarked that his debts had caused his action.

The Marshal gave orders that he should be taken to his home, and upon the arrival of Messrs. Podany and Fisher this was done.

DEATH OF "FATHER" BOND OF KOHALA.

One of the First Missionary
Workers in Hawaii.

LIFE OF CHRISTIAN ACTIVITY.

Was Graduate of Bowdoin College.

Sketch of Work Done by "Father" and "Mother" Bond—Came From Maine—An Early Missionary.

Rev. Dr. Elias Bond passed peacefully away from this life at half past one last Friday morning, July 24th, within a month of completing his eighty-third year. For five years he had been confined mostly to his bed, and for over two years had been a constant and helpless sufferer, longing to be released, but patiently waiting the will of the Master.

He was born in Hallowell, Maine, and was by trade a hatter, but becoming early converted, he decided to prepare

himself for the ministry, and with that end in view entered Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, from whence he graduated in 1837. After graduation from the Bangor Theological Seminary in Maine in 1840, he offered his services to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and was assigned to duty in the Hawaiian Islands.

He found in Ellen Mariner Howell of Portland, Maine, a person who was willing to join him in that kind of work, and who ever afterwards proved to be a laborious and devoted helpmeet. Having been united in marriage on the 29th of September, 1840, they sailed from Boston in the ship "Gloucester," which bore to these islands the fourth installment of missionaries to this land, their fellow passengers and co-laborers being the late Rev. Daniel Doole, Rev. J. D. Paris and W. H. Rice, with their wives, all of whom have long since passed away from these earthly scenes of labor, with the exception of "Mother Rice," who still remains.

After a tedious passage of six months around Cape Horn, including a stoppage at Rio Janeiro for repairs, this notable company landed in Honolulu on May 21st, 1841, during the annual meeting of the missionaries.

Sailing thence not long after the adjournment of the meeting, the subject of this sketch, with his life partner, arrived at their final destination in North Kohala, Island of Hawaii, where they remained until the day of their respective deaths, neither of them ever returning to the shores of their native land, with the exception of Mr. Bond, who took a brief trip to San Francisco for his health in 1869 or 1870, returning by the same vessel by which he went.

Shortly after their arrival Mr. Bond opened a boarding school to accommodate a dozen boys, which he continued for thirty-six years, sending out therefrom over 300 boys well trained in manual labor, besides being otherwise fitted, after passing through the Hilo Boarding School under the efficient training of Rev. D. B. Lyman, and the High School at Lahaina, to become prominent men and leaders in the pulpits and the schools of the neighboring islands of the Pacific, as well as of their native land.

Mrs. Bond also started a day school for young women or girls, whom she inducted to the mysteries of sewing, and which she kept up until the increasing cares of a growing family in addition to other labors of a character well known to workers in mission fields, compelled her to discontinue.

On the 12th of May, 1881, Mother Bond was released from a life of practically incessant toil and self-sacrifice, and Father Bond was left to continue his labors alone.

As was the custom in early days, when white settlers in the country were few and far between, Father Bond performed the duties of postmaster until the increasing demands of the service, consequent on the influx of foreign residents, and the growth of business that followed the establishment of sugar plantations, absorbed more of his time than he felt able to take from his regular duties. This must have been about the year 1877. For the same reasons he ably filled the position of school agent, which he held until near the close of

1869. A number of school houses built under his supervision and suited to the requirements of those times, together with the large stone church in Iole, still stand as monuments of his labors.

On the urgent request of Chief Justice Lee, in behalf of the native Hawaiians, in 1850, when a part of the lands until then held as the property of the King and chiefs, was by them set apart for the people and thrown upon the open market, and when competent surveyors were not as plentiful as they are at the present time, Mr. Bond assumed the duties of Government agent for the sale of lands, and surveyed them for those who would buy. Not, however, relinquishing the special work for which he came to these islands, and which no offers of Government service in high office, nor equally good offers to engage with others in mercantile business, could induce him to give up. His duties as land agent ceased in 1862.

Compelled by the exigencies of the times in answering the combined demands of providing for domestic as well as religious and educational wants, he was by turns carpenter, stone mason, painter and man of all work, in a way not appreciated by occupants of the pulpits in these days of comparative ease and comfort, in a healthy and vigorous young Republic that enjoys all the modern conveniences of steam power, electric light and telephone and an ample supply of skilled labor seeking employment.

Owing to the effects of advancing age, he was compelled to resign his pastorate, which took effect December 31, 1893.

In 1874 he founded the Kohala Girls'



THE LATE REV. ELIAS BOND.

School, which opened its doors for active operations on the first day of December of that year, and continued under his supervision, with Miss E. W. Lyons as principal.

After laboring for years to secure the financial aid and co-operation of friends and as a means of supplying employment for the natives, who were rapidly moving to Honolulu, where a livelihood could more readily be secured, success crowned his efforts and the Kohala plantation was started in 1863, under the corporate name and title of the Kohala Sugar Company. This could in no sense be considered a venture for personal aggrandizement, as, notwithstanding the fancy prices ruling for sugar, as viewed from the present time, the machinery and process of sugar manufacture were comparatively crude, extravagantly wasteful, and no sugar plantation up to that time had been a financial success to its adventurers, but decidedly the reverse.

Twelve years rolled by before the Kohala Sugar Company declared a dividend, and it was then rescued from a precarious condition only by the opportune passage of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1876. His income since that time received entirely devoted to the cause of religion and education in foreign lands, as well as at home, through the various mission boards and educational societies, one of his latest donations in that line being for the relief of the sufferers for the cause of religion in Armenia.

His heart and soul were bound up in those twin promoters of all that is good for the human race—religion and education. Needy individuals also received his generous consideration.

Neither asking for nor seeking wealth for his own aggrandizement, as he often had occasion to say, he was favored to a remarkable degree during the later years of his life with the means for promoting those interests to which he had devoted his life. In spite of weakness and suffering, his mind was bright to the last, and he took an active interest to the very end in the welfare of those who were about him, and in the stirring events that were taking place in his adopted land and elsewhere, and his conception of a life of happiness in the future world was that it should be a life of labor.

The eight children still living, are Mrs. Ellen Bond Bicknell of Honolulu, E. C. Bond, Dr. B. D. Bond, George S. Bond, Carrie S. Bond, Abbie S. Bond, Julia P. Bond of Kohala, and Rev. W. L. Bond of West Branch, Mich.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages; this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



Will relieve the most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the cure of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions

45¢ The name, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

What Is

PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which

has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound,

having no odor, yet possessing the

qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should

be placed in every house in Honolulu

where odors and germs of disease

exist. They are placed free of

charge, taken care of and kept

working day and night for \$1.00

per month. It's an innovation, but

on scientific principles, and appeals

to everyone of common sense. The

idea is this: The distributor drops

two drops a minute, day and

night. Foul odors are killed, yet

no disagreeable smell of carbolic

acid or crude disinfectants takes

its place. You don't know that a

powerful disinfectant is being used

if you judge by the lack of odor.

But it's doing the duty—doing it

well. Can we show you the "Ideal

Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr.

Washburn will call, if you'll tele-

phone to

CASTLE & COOKE (Limited)

LIFE AND FIRE
Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, - - - AUGUST 7, 1896.

Those interested in the election of W. J. Bryan for President of the United States will regret to learn that the Democratic candidate has been hoodwinked. Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, has announced that he will support the boy orator of the Platte.

The destructive wind storms and disastrous floods in the Eastern and Middle Western States are quite in keeping with the political atmosphere at the present time. Even the elements seem to have gone daft, and "cyclone-swept" will be a good text for the future historian in dealing with the summer of 1896 in the United States.

When Maj. Pangborn arrived in Honolulu he stated that he had formed a theory on the annexation of Hawaii and he hoped that in his travels about the country he would find the conditions such as to verify the wisdom of his scheme. The interview published by the Chronicle indicates that he has found no reason to change his opinions which is naturally gratifying to the annexationists.

A Chicago paper announces that Wong Chin Foo, a naturalized Chinaman, is contemplating starting a new political party, which he will call the American Liberty party. The platform will be of the single plank order with the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act as a foundation principle. The leader of the proposed party having failed in gaining the ear of either the Republican or Democratic organization, has decided to start out on an entirely new deal.

The conviction of Dr. Jameson and his colleagues of the Transvaal raid was a foregone conclusion. It was next to impossible for the jury to have returned any other verdict but that of "guilty." The law must take its course, notwithstanding the general public of Great Britain is quite in sympathy with the raiders. The sentences vindicate the law, and that is about all, as considering the serious nature of the charges, it will not be much of a hardship for Jameson and his friends to spend a few years in prison. The time will probably come when they will be looked upon as martyrs, notwithstanding they were party to a revolt backed by national greed to gain territory.

His Excellency American Minister Willis has returned from a well deserved vacation, with improved health and apparently in good spirits. During Minister Willis' absence the affairs of the American diplomatic office have been ably conducted by Consul General Mills, and we venture to state that during his service as Charge d' Affaires Mr. Mills has discovered friends that he didn't know he had before. Mr. Willis no doubt feels considerable satisfaction in having his policy while in this country receive the sanction of President Cleveland. Every man is to be congratulated who receives from headquarters the assurance that he has been a good and faithful servant. Minister Willis will be welcome at his post of duty, and we trust that friendly relations with the Government will continue during the remainder of his term of office.

REV. ELIAS BOND.

By the death of "Father" Bond of Kohala another sad break is made in the ranks of the noble men and women who made up the advance guard of the missionary workers. In reviewing the life and work of this devoted Christian we take pleasure in quoting the following tribute from Rev. C. M. Hyde, who is one of the most active in carrying forward the grand work inaugurated by Rev. Elias Bond and his associates: "Mr. Bond was a man of remarkably correct judgment and of unusual executive ability. Thoroughly devoted to the Master's work, he never spared himself, and the sufferings from rheumatism which with wonderful fortitude he has endured for the last ten years were doubtless occasioned by exposure incurred in the labors of a pioneer missionary's life. The 8,000 natives of fifty years ago have dwindled to 2,500, but the work of the missionary fathers was of such permanent character as never to lose its value. The Native Church was built under his superintendence, and largely with his own hands. The Seminary for Hawaiian Girls was even more his own creation. The roads that traverse the district were laid out and worked by him. The sugar manufacture, which is now the chief industry and extraordinarily profitable, was originated by him to furnish occupation to the native population. "For many years he had a family school for boys, and many prominent Hawaiians owe their success in life to the sound instruction and careful training they received from Father Bond.

In the councils of the mission he was a leader whom it was always safe to follow, and his influence over the Hawaiians was marked and uplifting. Careful in all his efforts, indomitable in his efforts, kindly and cheery to all honest endeavor, his personal force of character impressed similar characteristics upon many of his people. Of late years, when laid aside from active labor, his interest in every good work was as warm as ever; and as means came to him from the industrial enterprises he had started, he gave most liberally to the many objects of Christian benevolence that called out his sympathies. He will be sorely missed, not only in the district of Kohala, but in all the higher activities and interests of life at the Islands.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

Hawaii is always bound to keep pace with the times, and no movement of late years in educational circles has been more gratifying or more indicative of progress than the establishment of the summer school for teachers, which opens its first session today. The necessity of some organization to bring the teachers of the different Islands into closer union has been appreciated for some time past. Associations have been formed in Honolulu and throughout the outside districts, and they have met with a varying degree of success. Some are still in existence and the members keep up their interest in the gatherings, while others have gradually passed into a state of innocuous desuetude and remained in that condition until under the influence of a returning spirit of enthusiasm they have been revived for a short time.

In the summer school, however, the teachers of Hawaii ought to find a sufficient renewal of enthusiasm, gained by coming in contact with collaborators and receiving new ideas from various lectures, to give a new impetus to the local teachers' organizations, and a renewed interest in their work on the part of individual teachers. The number of teachers already gathered in the city gives promise of success so far as attendance goes, and the personnel of the faculty is assurance that there will be nothing lacking in the character of the instruction. At the outset of this new departure, for this country, there is every reason to predict a successful term of midsummer study, the beneficial effects of which will be felt in every school in the land.

PLANTERS AND ANNEXATION.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

James B. Castle, Collector-General of Customs of the Hawaiian Republic, takes issue with the statement of a planter, recently commented upon in this journal, that the sugar interest of the Islands is opposed to annexation. "At least a good minority of the planters," he says, "clearly see the necessity for annexation as the only way to guarantee political and hence commercial stability." He also says that a protectorate is not desired, because of its uncertainty.

Mr. Castle is in a good position to speak by the card, as he is himself largely interested in plantation stock. Besides this he knows the islands well. But his admission that the majority of the planters are against annexation is, as he will doubtless concede, of much more importance in its relation to the Hawaiian future than his assertion that the minority are in favor of it. The majority determine the extent and force of sugar influence on legislation; they mold foreign public opinion upon the issues that concern them; they speak in the mandatory way for their whole class. Few listen to the minority. They do not make themselves particularly felt. Hence the force of the statement that "the planters are against annexation" is not greatly impaired by the admitted fact that some of them are not. It is like the case of the Democratic party, which is none the less against economic protection because of the assurance that a few of its members are in favor of it.

So long as a majority of the sugar men stand where they do the cause of political union between the Islands and the United States is in obvious jeopardy. We can think of no better policy for the annexationists, therefore, than to do some wholesome missionary work among that class while waiting for conditions to change on this side.

The twist which the San Francisco Chronicle gives Collector General Castle's statement that a goodly minority of the sugar planters are favorable to annexation to the United States is somewhat amusing. Having been told that this goodly minority is strongly in favor of political union, the Chronicle immediately draws the conclusion that the majority is dead set against such a proposition. This method of argument taken up by the Chronicle is pretty good proof to the people here that the power behind the pen that writes the Hawaiian editorials of the Chronicle is one that is predisposed to dislike the sugar planters.

What Mr. Castle said of the planters is true, but it is not true that the majority is strong in its opposition to annexation. There are planters in the country who are satisfied to let well enough alone. They argue on the basis that matters are running along pleasantly now, the reciprocity treaty allows good prices for sugar, plenty of money is coming, consequently why should they bother with thinking over annexation—they are happy today, why

look forward to the morrow? These are the men who are looking principally after the interests of their own pocketbooks and are forgetful of the future of the country. There are still other planters whose nationality prevents them from being enthusiasts over the prospect of the American flag floating over the Islands. Blood is thicker than water, notwithstanding the close friendship between different nationalities.

On the annexation question the planters of Hawaii may best be divided into three classes: Those strongly in favor of annexation, those who are indifferent so long as times are good, and third, those who for one reason or another dislike the idea of the United States holding complete and absolute sway over Hawaii. The first class is made up of men who have always been prominent in the political and commercial progress of the country. They stand at the helm of Hawaii's progress. The second class follows the easiest road. Let the United States repeal the reciprocity treaty and they would whip around into the annexation line with a rush. The third and last class is where the Chronicle wants to put the majority, but it will never include the majority.

The goodly minority to which Mr. Castle refers, when its influence and strength is taken into consideration, is best classed as the strong majority. It is made up of men who are ready to push forward and make personal sacrifices if necessary for the welfare of Hawaii. They are men ready to face difficult problems and are not so weak minded that they fear there is no way out of the siltarian darkness of contract labor. They are active, long headed, solid business men who never turn their heels and run when facing a business difficulty. They have struggled with the political problem and have become firmly grounded in the belief that annexation is the only true solution.

STILL A POLITICAL MUDDLE.

Notwithstanding the Populist convention has closed its labors by endorsing Bryan and nominating Watson of Georgia for Vice President, the political tangle of the United States is no clearer than it was when the advance breeze of the silver craze cyclone struck the Democrats. The turning down of Sewall by the Populists makes a new and interesting muddle, and it now remains to be seen whether Bryan will stand by his first assertion and accept nothing from the Populists, or whether he will induce Sewall to withdraw and go over to the Populists, where he properly belongs.

Outside the campaign plans, the principal interest is now centered in the movements of the gold Democrats, who will doubtless hold a convention some time this month. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, has openly stated that he will lead the gold Democratic ticket, notwithstanding he will meet with overwhelming defeat. There are lots of Democrats who will not support Bryan, and it will be a hard pill for them to swallow the protection principles of the McKinley platform. Hence they want to form a party of their own, which by dividing the vote will assure the election of McKinley. This is one of the peculiar phases of the American party idea, but as it will ease the consciences of many politicians, it will doubtless meet with approval. In politics there are more ways than one for "whipping a party evil around a stump."

The Silver party, after waiting four days for the Populists to act, nominated Bryan and Sewall by acclamation, and went home happy because one of their delegates volunteered to pay all the bills of the convention. The Republicans are active organizing an educational campaign. Speaker Reed has opened the ball in his State with a speech that makes little or no reference to the tariff, which may indicate that the tariff will play only a secondary part even in the Republican program.

Up to date, the divine right to bolt the party is the ruling characteristic of this year's political fight. Republicans have bolted, Democrats have bolted, and Southern Populists are thinking twice before they agree to support Bryan and Watson. No one can predict the outcome with any degree of certainty, and not till the day after the election will the political parties have a definite idea of their strength.

"Let me give you a pointer," said M. F. Gregg, a popular conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. "Do you know that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures you when you have the stomach ache? Well, it does." And after giving this friendly bit of advice the jolly conductor passed on down the aisle. It is a fact that thousands of railroad and traveling men never take a trip without a bottle of this Remedy, which is the best cure for bowel disorders in the world. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

The Court Martial sat in secret session last night and reviewed the evidence taken at the trial so far as written up. It consisted of 213 typewritten pages. It will be reviewed by Minister Cooper.

MINISTER WILLIS AGAIN IN HONOLULU.

Returns After a Sixty Day Vacation Spent Abroad.

VIEWS ON POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

President Cleveland Endorsed His Actions Here—Friendly to This Government—Acted for the Best. Annexation Was Not Mentioned.

Albert S. Willis, United States Minister to these Islands, accompanied by his wife and son and Miss Dulaney, his wife's sister, arrived on the China yesterday and are domiciled at the Hawaiian Hotel. While showing the effects of his severe illness in San Francisco, Minister Willis stated that he really felt better than he had for some time. Since leaving Louisville he has taken on flesh and is gradually recovering the avoirdupois he lost through his illness while away. Mrs. Willis and their son are in excellent health and are evidently glad to get back to Honolulu.

Asked about the political situation in the United States, Mr. Willis said: "As a Minister you must know that I represent all parties and it would not be proper for me to express any views on the coming election."

"Then let us talk in an undertone," Mr. Willis, so that the United States Minister to Hawaii will not overhear you and you, as an advocate of the principles of the democracy in the United States, can tell the people here just what you think the result would be.

"It would be difficult, almost useless for me to prophesy. I will say, however, that the situation is something to marvel at. There has been such an upheaval and change of sentiment that one can compare it only to the crusades. I have no doubt if the election was to take place now that Bryan would be elected, but with several months campaigning one can hardly tell what changes may take place."

"Will it be a clean or muddy fight between opposing factions?"

"Clean, absolutely clean. Major McKinley's record is one upon which there is not a single unclean spot; I served with him two terms in Congress and he never did an act in private or public life that he can be ashamed of. Mr. Bryan is of course a younger man and with less experience as a public man. I am but slightly acquainted with him, and as far as I know his private life has been a clean one."

"Do you believe that the nomination of Mr. Bryan by the Populists will have a tendency to cause a split in that party?"

"Hardly a split, but it may put it out of existence in some sections of the country. In the South, for instance, where the Populists, since the organization of the party have fought the Democrats there may be a difference, but I doubt if it will be noticeable to any extent. In the West I have no doubt there will be harmony."

"What of Kentucky?"

"Louisville, my home, being largely a mercantile city is rather strong for gold, but the state is overwhelmingly for silver and will support Bryan. But as I have said the situation is such that nothing would surprise me."

"Do you think the Democrats can count on a solid South?"

"I have no doubt of it as it stands now. The West is solidly Democratic even in States which have formerly gone Republican. California is doubtful, yet when one considers the local issues it seems as though there can be little doubt as to the result. The fight against Huntington and the Southern Pacific strengthens the chances of the party there."

"Referring to a solid South, Mr. Willis, you do not think Louisiana will go Democratic after the protection of the sugar interests plank was inserted in the platform?"

"Oh, yes! The people there are not strong McKinleyites because the planters down there have not forgotten the effect of the bounty clause in the McKinley bill. That you will remember, brought them into competition with the planters here. My belief is that while Louisiana is counted as a Republican State in this instance the majority will be exceedingly small if there is any. But let me repeat: I will not be surprised at anything when election day is over. The excitement is intense and people just now have their minds made up; it is impossible to get them out to meetings, they will not listen to reason or arguments; their faith is strong. I throw over Congressmen for electors. So far as the two Vice-Presidential candidates are concerned it really amounts to nothing. While an elector is expected to vote according to the wishes of his constituents it is not obligatory and he may vote as he pleases in the electoral college. It is probable the electors will unite on one man and vote for him."

Referring to his trip abroad Mr. Willis said he spent some days in Chicago on his way East and then went to Washington to call at the State Department before going to Louisville. After leaving his family at their Kentucky home he returned to Washington and called at the White House to arrange for a meeting with President Cleveland. "I was surprised," said Mr. Willis, "to have Mr. Thurber, the private secretary, tell me that the President would see me then. I found him busily engaged writing his veto message to the River and Harbor bill. He inquired anxiously regarding physical conditions here as well as of other matters, when he had the required information he remarked that my position had been a peculiar one situated as I was in a country where there were no cable communications and where I consequently could not have advice from the

department. I am pleased to say that he freely endorsed my actions here.

"You know that my relations with this government have been most cordial since my arrival except when I carried out the preemptory instructions given me by Secretary Gresham; that act was for the good of this people, but they did not understand it at that time. I did exactly what I believe Secretary Gresham or President Cleveland would have done and I am pleased to know that it was satisfactory to the head of my government."

"But better than all of this was the action of my Democratic friends in Kentucky. Ten years ago when I was in Congress I espoused the cause of the Postmistress of Louisville, a widow with a crippled child. My action then was not endorsed by the party, but I won the case and she retained her commission. At the next primary election I was knifed to the extent of the 1500 votes I received more than were cast for the President. When I arrived at Chicago there was a delegation of friends there wanting me to run for Congress. When I got home I found the Democratic papers advocating me for the district. I had represented it in Congress for five terms. Ten years ago, as I have stated, after the affair referred to, I was defeated. I was glad to find this time that all the ill feeling had departed from the men who opposed me before; it was especially gratifying under the circumstances, but I had other matters which occupied my attention and I was obliged to decline."

"After a pleasant visit among old friends we left for Hawaii, taking plenty of time to make the journey across the Continent without having to rush."

"There is one matter, Mr. Willis, in which the people of Hawaii are greatly interested—annexation. Could you tell from remarks made in Washington what the real feeling is there?"

"That is a subject which I must decline to discuss. Naturally a great many persons spoke of it, but I am not at liberty to speak of it—you must appreciate my position in this respect."

"But in the State Department, Mr. Willis, is the feeling for or against such a move on the part of the present administration?"

"I can say this much, I never heard the subject of annexation mentioned there, I mean in the State Department, during my visit."

WEDDING BELLS.

Robert More and Jane Lishman Made One for Life.

Ceremony at the Home of the Bride's Parents—Reception and Dance Afterwards.

Long will be remembered the festivities in connection with the More-Lishman nuptials at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lishman, the bride's parents, on Keaumoku street, last night, on account of the good time that was afforded the two hundred or more guests present.

The ceremony which made Robert More and Jane Lishman one was performed in the reception room at 7:30 p. m., by Rev. Palmer, in the presence of the relatives and a few invited friends alone. Chauncey Wilder acted as best man, and Miss Maggie Lishman as maid of honor.

Soon after eight o'clock the guests began to arrive, and at 8:30 they were still coming. Standing in the reception room to receive them were Mr. and Mrs. Robert More, Mr. and Mrs. R. Lishman, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Maggie Lishman and Chauncey Wilder.

After the festivities Mr. and Mrs. Robert More left for Alma Cottage at Waikiki, where they will spend their honeymoon, leaving for Pepeekeo on the Kinau of August 18th.

RYCROFT ON ROAD BUILDING

Advocates That Construction be Carried Out by Contract.

MR. EDITOR:—I hear that the same old system of "go as you please" is to be resumed on the Puna road, which I think will be a great mistake.

There are parties ready to take contracts for the whole road or any part of it, and the contract system would insure us a road within a reasonable time, and would be done cheaper than the Government could build it by the old method.

I would like to quote just here a few lines from the Scientific American of July 13, 1896, from the United States vetoed River and Harbor Bill:

"There is one important feature of the bill that has now become law which will commend itself to all engineers who have any practical experience in river and harbor improvement. We refer to the provision which it makes for the letting of the whole of a contemplated scheme of improvement by contract, and the authorization of the expenditure of the whole sum necessary to carry it out. It is safe to say that there is no department of public works in which the old system of executing work by piecemeal has proved more extravagant and wasteful than in this. In river and harbor improvement the exigencies of the case generally demand that the work shall be pushed through with dispatch. To place a certain sum of money at the engineer's disposal and tell him to go ahead and do as much as he can with it, is in some cases to invite disaster. Moreover, the intermittent system of work involves the idleness and depreciation of a vast amount of valuable plant, which under the present arrangement will be kept continuously at work."

Although this refers to the river and harbor improvements in the United States, it is particularly applicable to our roads on Hawaii. The old way of proceeding has proved both extravagant and slow, and it is time some other method was tried, if the Government ever intends to give us roads, and roads are the only thing that will develop the country. It has been plainly demonstrated that lands will be taken up as fast as roads are built.

R. RYCROFT.
Poholiki, Puna, July 31, 1896.

ONE MEMBER OF CO. A SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Row in the Drill Shed Almost Ends in Murder.

BAD MARKSMANSHIP SAVES HIM.

Jack Frye Shot in the Chest by Private Niemann—An Inch Deep—The Ball Would Have Pierced His Heart—Arrested.

What might have been a case of murder occurred on Richards street near Queen at 12:25 this morning, when Fritz Niemann fired a shot from a rifle at Jack Frye as the latter was standing in front of his home in the locality mentioned. The wound, however, was merely superficial, entering the flesh on the left side on a direct line with his heart and ploughing a furrow about eight inches long across his breast.

Dr. Wayson was called to attend the wounded man and afterwards accompanied him to Queen's Hospital with Captain Hookano on the police wagon. On arrival at the hospital a thorough examination was made and the wound was found as stated. Two inches deeper and the bullet would have gone through the man's heart.

Frye's statement at the hospital was to the effect that he and Niemann, who are both members of Company A, had some difficulty before the drill last night. Frye told Niemann he would see him later. During the drill more trouble occurred, and after the close Frye handed his gun and belt to a companion, and walking up to Niemann, struck him in the jaw.

Then the men adjourned to a saloon and imbibed beer until closing up time, and a few minutes before 12 started for home, passing by the police station and out Merchant street to Fort and down that street to Queen, then to Richards.

When they reached the latter street the quarrel was renewed and the men used the butts of their muskets as weapons. In some way Frye got hold of Niemann's belt and refused to give it up. Niemann then fired the shot that might have ended Frye's life.

Frye ran into the house and was laid on a bed and the doctor summoned and the police notified. Niemann ran away and was captured an hour later by Lieutenant Edwards and a mounted patrolman at his home in an alley off Queen street. His gun was found with the stock broken and an empty shell in the breach. Lying on the floor was his uniform and a belt containing 39 rounds of ammunition.

Frye's gun, with the stock split and the lock broken off, was in the room where he went after he was shot.

In examining Frye's gun it was found to be loaded and the stock shattered by the ball from Niemann's gun. It struck under the stock in front of the guard and then glanced off and struck Frye. It is believed from the appearance of the rifle that the bullet split. Frye's gun was loaded.

When he arrived at the station he freely admitted the shooting and corroborated the story told by Frye at the hospital. He was not sure he had hit the man when he ran away, but was afraid he had. He was considerably under the influence of liquor when arrested, and spoke as though the shooting was in self-defense. When locked up he began crying for his children and wishing he was dead. He is known at the station house and is said to have a wife and eight children.

John Cropley, driver on 290 hack stand, had just put his horse up in Manuel Reis' stable when the shot was fired. He did not see the men, as it was very dark just then, but he heard one say, "— you, I'll shoot you," and the other one remarked, "You're a cur; you're not man enough to shoot." The report followed instantly. Both men are employed on the dredger.

At 3 o'clock this morning Frye was resting easy, with no signs of fever.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Awinui Ranch Company, held on the 21st day of July, 1896, Geo. P. Tulloch was substituted a member of said Company by the withdrawal of M. H. Perry, who sold and conveyed his right, title and interest in said co-partnership to said G. P. Tulloch. Kohala, July 21, 1896.

AWINUI RANCH CO.,
By H. L. Holstein, their attorney.
1732-3t

C. HUSTACE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.
Family, Plantation & Ship's Stores
Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.
TELEPHONE 118.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent The Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,
Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

SUMMER SCHOOL BEGINS TODAY.

Opening Exercises Will Take
Place Nine O'clock.

LECTURES BY SOME TEACHERS.

Plan of Daily Work—List of the
Teachers Taking Part—Valuable
to Pedagogues—Biographical Sketch
of Inspector-General Townsend.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At 9 o'clock this morning the Summer School for which Inspector H. S. Townsend has worked so ardently for a long time will begin its first session in the High School building on Emma street.

The opening exercises will be an address by Inspector-General Townsend and one by Prof. M. M. Scott after which the various classes will be organized. This will take some little

portant advantage of teaching the teachers and arousing their enthusiasm. He next read the invitation, explaining that not merely teachers or those intending to teach, but everybody, would be heartily welcomed to as many classes as he or she desired to take.

He then introduced Prof. Scott, of the High School, who, on behalf of the Library Association, invited the country teachers to make use of the library, without charge, during the session.

At the conclusion of the speeches the visitors withdrew and the teachers were divided into two classes according to desire and ability to pursue elementary or more advanced work.

The following explanations of the program were made: Arithmetic—Three is in whole numbers; two in fractions; one in compound numbers; advanced in percentage, etc. Geography—Three will cover a short review and the Hawaiian Islands; two a topical study of some grand division; one, "the earth and the fullness thereof." English—One, two and three covers the corresponding little books by De Garmo. A short session of the class in drawing followed the preliminary installment, and was succeeded by the lunch hour.

After lunch the teachers evinced that they knew what they wanted by turning out in full force to the class in pedagogy, under Mr. Townsend. The subject considered was Reading. "Why do not the Hawaiian youth read after leaving school?" From lack of sufficient interest, was answered. "How can this interest be cultivated?" And as a means toward answering that question, what



HENRY S. TOWNSEND, DIRECTOR OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

time, but it is expected that the class in drawing will be ready for work at 11:25.

At 1 p. m. there will be a "round table" which Mr. Townsend will conduct, the subject being "Literature in our Elementary Schools." From 1:30 to 2 p. m. the study will be "Methodology, Primary Method, Reading Primary Method, Numbers."

Prof. F. B. Dresslar, Ph. D., who is especially engaged to deliver a series of lectures on General Pedagogy, has been delayed by pressing business at Coronado Beach, until he arrives his time will be taken by Inspector-General Townsend. The appropriation of a thousand dollars received for the purpose of conducting the summer school will be almost entirely used in payment of Prof. Dresslar's salary and expenses and such general expenses as may accrue. The teachers who take part in the session as instructors pay their own expenses for the time they are here. Following is the list of teachers comprising the faculty and the subjects in which they will instruct:

Henry S. Townsend, Director, Methodology; F. B. Dresslar, Ph. D., General Pedagogy; M. M. Scott, Lecturer, History of Education; Mrs. M. F. Scott, Primary Methods—The Chart; Miss Laura Duncan, Primary Methods—The Readers; Miss A. E. Mudge, Primary Methods—Numbers; J. B. Alexander, Tonic Sol Fa; John F. Scott, Elementary English; James L. Dumas, Geography; Samuel Kellinot, Elementary Arithmetic; Evan W. Estep, Advanced Arithmetic and Algebra; Osmer Abbott, Geometry; A. B. Lyons, M.D., F.C.S., Physical Geography; Harry Z. Austin, Phonetic Short Hand; Miss Beattie Foster French, Drawing; Mrs. J. L. Dumas, Kindergarten Songs; Charles E. King, Nature Study; John A. Moore, English Grammar.

Inspector-General H. S. Townsend, the director of the summer schools, was born in 1856 on a frontier farm, twenty miles southeast of Des Moines, Iowa. He learned what hard work is very early in life. It was largely in the country schools that he fitted himself for the University of Des Moines from which he graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1883. After teaching a short time in San Francisco, he came to the Hawaiian Islands. His experience here as a teacher has been varied. After working with all grades in the public schools, he was elected vice-principal of the Kamehameha Manual in 1888. Remaining two years he was then elected principal of Lahainaluna seminary which position he retained until he was appointed Inspector-General on the resignation of Mr. Atkinson.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Shortly before nine the people began pouring into the High School building, and at the appointed time the rooms connected by folding doors were full to overflowing. President Dole, Minister Cooper and the Commissioners of Education were all present and occupied seats behind the teacher's desk. The meeting was called to order by Inspector General Townsend, who reviewed in a brief, earnest speech the educational progress of the world toward the ideal of full and universal education. He pointed out that three important lines of education are peculiar to the end of the nineteenth century, i. e., the Chautauqua system, university extension and summer schools. And that of these the latter has the im-

portant advantage of teaching the teachers and arousing their enthusiasm. He next read the invitation, explaining that not merely teachers or those intending to teach, but everybody, would be heartily welcomed to as many classes as he or she desired to take.

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time, but it is expected that the class in drawing will be ready for work at 11:25. At 1 p. m. there will be a "round table" which Mr. Townsend will conduct, the subject being "Literature in our Elementary Schools." From 1:30 to 2 p. m. the study will be "Methodology, Primary Method, Reading Primary Method, Numbers." Prof. F. B. Dresslar, Ph. D., who is especially engaged to deliver a series of lectures on General Pedagogy, has been delayed by pressing business at Coronado Beach, until he arrives his time will be taken by Inspector-General Townsend. The appropriation of a thousand dollars received for the purpose of conducting the summer school will be almost entirely used in payment of Prof. Dresslar's salary and expenses and such general expenses as may accrue. The teachers who take part in the session as instructors pay their own expenses for the time they are here. Following is the list of teachers comprising the faculty and the subjects in which they will instruct:

Henry S. Townsend, Director, Methodology; F. B. Dresslar, Ph. D., General Pedagogy; M. M. Scott, Lecturer, History of Education; Mrs. M. F. Scott, Primary Methods—The Chart; Miss Laura Duncan, Primary Methods—The Readers; Miss A. E. Mudge, Primary Methods—Numbers; J. B. Alexander, Tonic Sol Fa; John F. Scott, Elementary English; James L. Dumas, Geography; Samuel Kellinot, Elementary Arithmetic; Evan W. Estep, Advanced Arithmetic and Algebra; Osmer Abbott, Geometry; A. B. Lyons, M.D., F.C.S., Physical Geography; Harry Z. Austin, Phonetic Short Hand; Miss Beattie Foster French, Drawing; Mrs. J. L. Dumas, Kindergarten Songs; Charles E. King, Nature Study; John A. Moore, English Grammar.

Inspector-General H. S. Townsend, the director of the summer schools, was born in 1856 on a frontier farm, twenty miles southeast of Des Moines, Iowa. He learned what hard work is very early in life. It was largely in the country schools that he fitted himself for the University of Des Moines from which he graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1883. After teaching a short time in San Francisco, he came to the Hawaiian Islands. His experience here as a teacher has been varied. After working with all grades in the public schools, he was elected vice-principal of the Kamehameha Manual in 1888. Remaining two years he was then elected principal of Lahainaluna seminary which position he retained until he was appointed Inspector-General on the resignation of Mr. Atkinson.

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of those who take the higher class of studies. The classes in geography, arithmetic, English, drawing and tonic sol fa are of course very large. But who would expect that the class in shorthand would number eleven? The class in geometry thirteen, that in algebra seventeen, and that in nature study fifty-four. And all these classes will doubtless be enlarged by additions as the teachers find they have time for them.

The classes in pedagogy, methodology and history of education are also large. The first numbers in the neighborhood of eighty, the second counts forty-two, and the third thirty-eight. In spite of the strong counter attractions of chart methods and kindergarten songs.

The early hour of the lecture, which is one of a course in geology and physical geography, and the mistake in the hour as published in some of the evening papers, kept the audience from being as large as it would have been. About twenty-five, however, gathered in the "music room" of the High School building at 6:30 last evening to listen to the professor.

Dr. Lyons said, in substance: "Get your pupils interested in the materials of the earth's crust, the first thing. Perhaps the best way to do that is to get them to find specimens of rock, etc. Do not describe or call attention to the peculiarities of the specimens at first. Have them squared. This can be done by clipping off the corners with a hammer. Label them; that is, tell first of all where they are found, and perhaps when. A quarry is a good place to find specimens, because you can there get below the surface of the ground. When the interest is once aroused, begin to say, this is a good specimen because it shows something—for instance, has a vein of different rock running through it. (Here the professor held up a specimen.) It is not hard to find good specimens; I picked this up this morning before breakfast."

"The rocks are not all, however, nor the most important part, for them to consider. The soil is the more important part, though it is usually only a few inches or feet thick. Take a bucketful of ordinary soil, cover it with water, stir it up until it is muddy, and pour off the muddy water. Then examine the residue. If you examine it closely, especially with a small microscope, you will see that it is made up of sand. It is well to pour off the muddy water into another vessel, say a tub, and allow it to settle. The soft, fine residuum should also be examined carefully. If the boys have brought bottles or cans of sand from the sea shore—which should be done—these parts of the soil can be compared with the different kind of sand."

"Your pupils should then be encouraged to think about where they find sand, how it gets there, why sand and rock, for instance, monopolize the beds of streams and the silt is absent. An experiment may be tried in this line if you have water works, by turning on the water from a hose for twenty-four hours or so and then examining the work of the water. Those who are not so fortunately situated will have to wait for a rain. You will find in either case that the water has cut out a little channel, has deposited here coarse gravel, there sand, yonder silt. Why? Because here the water ran swiftly and only the heavy gravel was dropped; slowly and only the finest, etc. sand carried past. The pupils should be encouraged to discover this for themselves."

Examining the soil further, you will discover that in that from some places the sand has sharp edges, in others round. Why? The round has evidently been moved. This has sometimes been done to an enormous extent. The soil of Michigan, for instance, was moved south for hundreds of miles.

Another difference you will discover is in color. The prevailing color in many localities here is red. That is from the iron in the soil being oxidized. Where there is much vegetation, however, the soil is black.

"The vegetation has taken away the oxygen and so the soil turns back to black, its natural color. Soils are also sometimes white. This usually indicates lime."

"The most important distinction, however, is that first indicated, i. e., that of texture. Soil may be coarse, i. e., sandy; sticky, that is clayey; or loamy, from decomposition of plants, etc., the product being similar to charcoal, but the process much slower."

"In most countries you would find no close examination of the residue left by washing that it is small particles of quartz. Here, however, it usually consists of real crystals, left by the decomposition of lava, and called olivine. The black sand may, however, be a compound of iron, which may easily be removed because it is attracted by a magnet, and hence is called magnetite."

"You will find in this much to interest you, and your pupils will also be greatly interested if you are. It should

be followed by the study of water in streams, its work, etc.

"As to the minerals, study them now, and encourage your pupils to study them. In most places they are all lava in different forms and stages. Honolulu, however, is very fortunate in having a variety. Some specimens will be full of holes, some have only a few large ones, and some none. Lead pupils to discover that the cavities were made by steam."

"You may give them the terms vesicular and compact if you like, or perforated, any term that describes; but be sure they have some word, because the word helps the mind and memory. There will be two classes of rock at once perceptible, that which assumed its present form through being melted, and that which did not. The latter is partly sandstone, partly tufa. On studying the latter you discover at once it is made of black sand. In some specimens this is ready to crumble at a touch; others are more solid. The sand is discovered to be fragments of lava. There must have been some tremendous explosion to blow the lava into such small pieces. The force was steam. The water got into the lava, and in blowing out wore away the cooler upper crust like a sand blast. This settled on the slopes. The steam cooled and fell in torrents or rain, carrying with it the sulphur vapors in the atmosphere. The latter through chemical action cemented the sand and made the rock as we find it."

"In all this work you will find much that you will not understand at first, some perhaps that you will never understand. So you can keep thinking while your pupils are thinking. (In answer to a question from Mr. Townsend) No, do not pretend to know it all; be a fellow student with your pupils, able to help and direct them, but still studying with them. Are there other questions?"

"If there is so much iron, may we hope to find iron mines? No, the geological formation is too young."

"Where is there a good place to get specimens? Visit the new reservoir; you will find evidence there that soil formed in places ages ago and was afterwards covered by sand and tufa formed above it."

"What is tufa? Consolidated mud. The sand thrown from the craters was sometimes so hot that it fused on the ground, but that did not make tufa."

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In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

Edward R. Barthrop and Joseph Schlumpf

v.
Kona Coffee Company, Limited, Victor J. Capron and James F. Morgan.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear and
Whiting, JJ.

A decision overruling a demurrer to a bill in equity is not final for the purposes of appeal.

An appeal in equity should be taken from the decree, not from the opinion of the court.

Where a hearing on demurrer is pending and no time has been set for trial on the facts, the expenses of a witness summoned by plaintiff should not be taxed to defendant.

OPINION OF THE COURT.
BY FREAR, J.

This is a suit in equity for a discovery from each of the defendants; for salary of one of the plaintiffs as manager of defendant corporation; for consequential damages to his stock and to his other business by reason of his discharge as such manager by defendant Capron, president of said corporation; for a decree that an excess of assessments paid by plaintiff Schlumpf be placed to his credit; for damages for injury to Schlumpf's stock by reason of an order for its sale given by the corporation to defendant Morgan, an auctioneer, for non-payment of assessments; for the appointment of a receiver to manage and control the corporation and its property until such time as it may be able to carry out its charter privileges or until it has been wound up; for an injunction against the sale of the stock of each of the plaintiffs by the defendant Morgan, and for other relief of various kinds.

The defendants demurred to the bill on the following grounds: Misjoinder of parties plaintiff; misjoinder of parties defendant; non-joinder of parties defendant; several causes of action improperly united; adequate, full and complete remedy at law; bill not signed by counsel; multifariousness; failure to state facts sufficient to entitle plaintiffs to a discovery or other relief.

The plaintiffs moved in this Court that the appeal be dismissed on nine grounds, the substance of which is that the decision appealed from is not final; that no decree has been entered, and that accrued costs have not been paid.

It is argued for the defendants that our statute is general, allowing appeals "from all decisions, judgments, orders or decrees of Circuit Judges in Chambers," and not merely from "final" decisions, etc.; that it has been the practice of the Court hitherto in chamber cases to entertain appeals from interlocutory decisions; that elsewhere it is only in the Code States that such appeals are not entertained; that a decision overruling a demurrer that goes to the equities of the whole bill is final; and that if a demurrer were erroneously overruled and no appeal allowed, a defendant would be put unnecessarily to trouble and expense by having to answer and proceed to trial.

These arguments have for the most part been urged upon this Court in previous cases, which, though not upon the precise question whether an appeal lies from a decision overruling a demurrer in equity, yet seem indistinguishable in principle from the present case.

Other portions of the same statute, relating to appeals from "all decisions" of District Magistrates and exceptions to "any opinion, direction, instruction, ruling or order" of the presiding Judge of a Circuit Court in a law case, are equally general with the portion under consideration. And yet in construing each of these portions the Court has held repeatedly that an appeal or exception cannot be brought directly to this Court from an interlocutory decision. In some of these cases the precise question was whether a decision overruling a demurrer could be brought up on appeal or exceptions. Brown v. Carvalho, 9 Haw. 180, from a District Magistrate; Prov. Gov't v. Hering, 1b. 187, and The Queen v. Pook, 1b. 218, from a Circuit Court. And even in chamber cases the general rule against allowing appeals from interlocutory decisions has been applied, though not in a case where a demurrer was overruled. Bankruptcy of Gouveia, 8 Haw. 253; Estate of Banning, 9 Haw. 357, 359.

It is true that in some cases appeals have been entertained from decisions overruling demurrers in equity; but, as was said of a similar practice in law cases in Prov. Gov't v. Hering, *supra*, this was with the consent of the appellee, or the matter was unnoticed by the Court. Similar appeals have been entertained also by courts elsewhere inadvertently or because no objection was made, and yet the decisions on such appeals have been held binding on the parties, although the appeals strictly speaking were not allowable under the statute. Washington Bridge Co. v. Stewart, 3 How. U. S. 413.

The rule against allowing appeals from interlocutory decisions seems to be a general rule applicable to both chamber and law cases, and not confined to Code States. See 2 Enc. of Pl. & Pr., 56, 57, 64, 114. In Kirchner v. Wood, 48 Mich. 199, a decision overruling a demurrer to a bill in equity was held not appealable. Afterwards a statute was passed allowing an appeal from a decision overruling a general demurrer. Taylor v. Taylor, 87 Mich. 67.

The fact that a demurrer may go to the equities of the whole bill is not of itself sufficient to make a decision overruling it final. It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to define accurately what is or what is not a final decision for the purpose of appeal. A "final" decision for this purpose is not necessarily in every instance the "last" decision in a case. The effect of a decision would seem to be a better test of its finality than the stage at which it was rendered. Barry v. Briggs, 22 Mich. 201. And so where a demurrer is sustained, even though to a part only of the bill, the decision may be final so far as it goes. But where, as here, the demurrer is overruled, no substantial rights are finally concluded. If the defendants, upon the overruling of their demurrer, had elected to stand upon their demurrer, and had refused to answer, and a decree had been entered for the plaintiff upon the bill taken as confessed, it would clearly have been final and appealable. See 2 Enc. of Pl. & Pr., 115, 116.

Where a demurrer has been erroneously overruled it may be, as urged by counsel, a hardship to the defendant not to allow him to appeal at once, for he might thereby be saved the trouble and expense of answering and trying the case upon the facts. On the other hand, if the demurrer has been rightly overruled, it might be a hardship to the plaintiff to allow an appeal at once, for he might thereby be put to great and unnecessary trouble, expense and delay. And whether the demurrer was rightly or erroneously overruled could not be ascertained until after the appeal had been heard. So as to any other interlocutory ruling. And if appeals were allowed from all such rulings, it would be in the power of a defendant, even in a very clear case against him, to keep the case oscillating between the original and appellate courts almost indefinitely, to the great expense and annoyance and perhaps even practical denial of justice to the plaintiff, to say nothing of the annoyance to the courts and the occupation of their time with trivial matters. There are weighty reasons on both sides of the question, but as between appeals from all decisions and appeals from final decisions only, courts elsewhere have come to the conclusion almost unanimously that appeals should be allowed from final decisions only. This is a matter of statutory regulation. Our statute is such that we cannot discriminate between interlocutory decisions so as to allow appeals on important occasions and not on other occasions. Provision for exercising such discrimination is provided in our statute relating to exceptions in Circuit Court law cases, by authorizing the presiding Judge in his discretion to reserve questions for the decision of the Supreme Court. It would seem desirable that a similar statute be passed for chamber cases, as has been done in some of the United States. Under such a statute the Circuit Judge could exercise a proper discrimination in the interests of all parties. The very case at bar is a forcible example of one in which an appeal should be allowed under such a statute. This is apparent from a glance at the bill and demurrer, which are set forth in substance above.

It may be added that, although interlocutory decisions are not severally directly appealable, no substantial rights are lost thereby, for all questions which might have been raised by such appeals, if allowable, may equally well be raised, if the proper steps have been taken, on appeal from the final decree, in so far as the final decree is affected thereby.

The word "decision" in equity within the meaning of the statute relating to appeals is practically synonymous with "decree," and the appeal should be taken from the decree, not from the opinion of the Court. In this case no decree has been entered. See *Un Wo Sang Co. v. Alo*, 7 Haw. 673.

In regard to costs, the appeal was allowed by the Circuit Judge and, in the absence of any showing to the contrary, it is to be presumed that all costs that had accrued up to the time of the appeal were paid. We notice also that the papers in the case not made part of the record by the certificate of appeal show that the item of \$17, expenses of a witness, which is the item

alleged not to have been paid, was allowed after the appeal was taken and subsequently the order allowing it was revoked. This item, we may add, appears to have been properly disallowed under the ruling in *Obera v. Ackerman*, 9 Haw. 539, the witness having been summoned pending a hearing on demurrer and before a day had been set for trial on the facts.

The appeal is dismissed without prejudice.

G. F. Little for plaintiffs; Thurston & Stanley for defendants.
Honolulu, July 30, 1896.

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In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

Lui and Kilauna, Aleka and Maluhia,
minors, by their Guardian, David
Kua.

v.

William Kaleikini.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear and
Whiting, JJ.

An agreement in the form of a constitution was made by tenants in common of a tract of land by which they delegated to an officer called a Luna Nui (General Manager) appointed by them the care and control of their common estate. In pursuance of this power the general manager, by a writing, set off in severalty to each tenant portions of the common estate for occupation, subject to the approval of the tenants as to locality, as expressed by the vote of a regular meeting of the tenants.

Held, this agreement is binding until rescinded.

Where one of the above tenants under the above agreement disposed another tenant of the parcel of land set off to him, ejectment would lie to recover such possession.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY
JUDD, C. J.

This case comes to us upon exceptions from the Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit, where the case was heard by Circuit Judge Hardy, jury waived. It is an action of ejectment.

The trial Court found the undisputed facts that in January, 1888, some fifty native Hawaiians bought the land of "Wainiha" on the island of Kauai. On the 10th of September, 1877, a written constitution was signed by them. Of these persons one was Kumahakaua and another Kilauna, the father of the plaintiffs. This "constitution" provided for a general manager (luna nui), secretary and treasurer, and gave the care and control of the land of the company (hul) to the general manager. It was provided by Sec. 5 of the "constitution" that five acres should be set apart to each member of the company. The method adopted was that applications for lots were made in writing, and, on approval as to location, given at a stated meeting of the company held in pursuance of the constitution twice a year, the manager and secretary issued to the applicant a certificate, setting off to him by metes and bounds the parcel of land applied for.

Kumahakaua made application for a parcel of land called "Umi," the one now sued for, and by consent of the manager took possession of it in 1878; but as he had deeded his interest in the land of Wainiha to his son, Kilauna, in 1875, it was awarded by certificate directly to Kilauna in 1881. This allotment was ratified by the company at the meeting of July, 1888. The plaintiffs are the children of this Kilauna, deceased intestate. The defendant W. Kaleikini, also one of the tenants in common of this land, finding the tract in question unoccupied—that is, no one actually living thereon—took possession of it in 1894 and refused to restore it to plaintiffs. Previous to this, in 1890, the company passed a resolution that no member of the hut (company) could cultivate at will land already set apart for another member. He could only do this upon approval by the manager. No evidence of the defendant's contradicted these facts. The Circuit Judge rendered judgment for plaintiffs for the possession of this land, and damages. The exceptions taken by defendant are upon the same grounds upon which a non-suit was asked for in the trial Court, and which was denied. They are substantially as follows:

1. The plaintiffs cannot sue separately for the parcel of land in dispute, because it is only a part of the land of Wainiha, which is owned in common by many others, who have equal rights to every portion of it, and the defendant is one of them.

2. The plaintiffs cannot sue to dispossess defendant from the parcel of land in question, because the land of Wainiha has never been partitioned between the respective tenants in common.

3. In this action all the tenants in common should join either as plaintiffs or defendants.

4. The records of the company do not afford evidence that the land has been legally partitioned in severalty, to each member of the company.

5. Defendant does not hold the land in question for himself alone, but for the company, and his claim is not hostile to the company.

6. No hut (company) has a right to make rules in contravention of the law of the land.

The questions involved in this case are novel, owing to the novel circumstance of a number of persons having purchased a land, and, while using a large portion of it in common, have undertaken to set off specific portions of the land in severalty to each tenant. This is not an uncommon transaction in these islands. To understand the situation better we must remember (1) that the vendees of the land of "Wainiha" were tenants in common. We so held in *Awa v. Horner*, 5 Haw., 543. (2) No effectual partition, either voluntary or by judicial action, has been made between the tenants in common.

We then ask what right has one co-tenant to bring ejectment against another co-tenant for a portion of the common estate? There has been no ouster of the plaintiffs by defendant from the entire common estate, but only from a specific portion of the same. Each co-tenant has the right of possession to every part of the common estate. So far forth, then, the defendant is as much entitled as the plaintiffs are to the possession of the parcel of land in question. But there remains the question whether the agreement to occupy in severalty according to the method adopted by the tenants in common is sufficient in law to give a right of action to the tenant to whom it was set off to recover its possession from another co-tenant.

We find no case parallel, but it seems that such an agreement made as this one is, for the common benefit of the owners of the land, to secure har-

mony and to avoid expense, should be respected by the Court, so long as it continues in force; and we see no difficulty in holding that as between the co-tenants themselves it is good, so far as the mere right of possession is concerned. Certainly the defendant has consented in writing to the allotments made in the method pursued. This is a necessary inference from his signing the constitution, which is in fact an agreement as to the method of using the common property. The ouster by defendant is in direct violation of his agreement, which he by inference made when the resolution of 1890 was passed by the company, and to which he presumably consented.

We held in line with this view that rules made by tenants in common regulating the management of their land as regards pasture thereon, were binding (until rescinded) upon owners and lessees having notice. In this view of the case the other points stated in the bill of exceptions are not tenable. *Burrows v. Paaluh*, 4 Haw., 464 (1882). The exceptions are overruled.

A. Rosa for plaintiffs; J. L. Kaulukou for defendant.

Honolulu, July 28, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

F. Harrison and A. V. Gear
v.
J. H. Bruns.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear and
Whiting, JJ.

If A and B make an oral contract, by which A is to buy land by auction upon the joint account of both in equal shares, the contract is within the statute of frauds, and after the land has been conveyed to A, B cannot maintain an action for breach of contract.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY
WHITING, J.

The declaration avers an agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendant "whereby they agree to purchase the lease" of certain government premises in Honolulu at public auction, which the defendant, "in pursuance of said agreement," purchased, and thereafter did instruct James A. King, Minister of the Interior, to execute the lease to plaintiffs and defendant according to said agreement; that thereafter the defendant, contrary to said agreement, and after plaintiffs had pursuant to said agreement been put to great expense and inconvenience, and plaintiffs being at all times ready to perform all the conditions of said agreement upon their part, wholly refused to carry out his part of said agreement, and induced the said James A. King to execute a lease of said premises to him, said defendant. The plaintiffs claim damages for breach of the alleged agreement.

The case was returnable at the November term, 1894, of the First Circuit Court, and defendant's answer was a general denial, but at the June term, 1895, the defendant amended his answer as follows: "Said defendant, by leave of Court, amends his answer by adding thereto the following notice: The defendant gives notice that among other defenses he relies upon the statute of frauds."

The trial was held at the February term, 1896, and by direction of the Court the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Minister of the Interior duly advertised for sale at public auction a lease of a government lot on the Esplanade in Honolulu, and at the sale the auctioneer, a clerk of the Interior Department, knocked the lease down to defendant and made an entry to that effect in defendant's name alone at the time, he, the defendant, being the bidder.

The plaintiffs offered to prove by oral testimony that defendant agreed with them that defendant would bid for and purchase the lease of land in question, and that he would purchase such lease for himself and the plaintiffs, and that defendant broke this contract and took the lease in his own name and refuses to let plaintiffs into a share, and for this breach they claim damages.

The plaintiffs also claim that the alleged agreement was in the nature of a partnership; that defendant agreed with plaintiffs to purchase the lease and that the three should be partners in the lease, and that such an agreement was not within the statute of frauds and need not be in writing.

There is no evidence of any memorandum in writing to show the alleged agreement, and the Court below held that the alleged agreement was for the purchase or sale of an interest in lands, and was within the statute of frauds, and declined to permit the alleged agreement to be proved by parol testimony.

The Hawaiian statute of frauds, Sec. 1953 Civil Code (Comp. Laws, p. 309) provides that "no action shall be brought or maintained in any of the following cases: * * * Fourth, upon any contract for the sale of lands, tenements or hereditaments, or of any interest in or concerning them, * * * unless the promise, contract or agreement upon which such actions shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and be signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some person thereunto by him lawfully authorized."

The alleged contract, for the breach of which the plaintiffs claim damages, is clearly a contract for the sale of an interest in lands and within the statute of frauds, and no action can be maintained by plaintiffs for the breach thereof, the same being an oral contract and the plaintiffs failing to prove any memorandum in writing such as is required by the statute.

Parsons v. Philan, 134 Mass., 109.

Pickett v. Durham, 109 Mass., 419.

Bailey v. Hewenway, 147 Mass., 327.

The plaintiffs claim to have excepted to the refusal of the Court to admit certain evidence offered by them, but these exceptions are not set out in the bill of exceptions. The bill contains the following in reference thereto: "At the trial, the plaintiff, to sustain his case,

offered certain evidence, which was ruled out by the Court, as will particularly appear from the transcript of the Court reporter's minutes of the proceedings at the trial of said cause, to which several rulings of the Court the plaintiffs duly excepted."

We have repeatedly held that all exceptions relied on by the appellant must appear on the face of the bill of exceptions, otherwise this Court cannot consider them.

Secs. 72, 73 and 74, Chap. 57, Laws 1892.

Kapukela v. Iaea, 9 Haw., 555.

De Fraga v. Port. Mut. Ben. Soc., 10 Haw., June T., 1895.

Haase v. Kuluwaimaka, 10 Haw., June T., 1896.

Exceptions overruled.

P. Neumann for plaintiffs; Hartwell, Thurston & Stanley for defendant.

Honolulu, July 29, 1896.

My little boy when two years of age was very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion County, Florida. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

The Testimony Of Hundreds

Who have used our
"New Process" (gasoline)
Stove is a guarantee that they
are all we claim for them.

WE CLAIM

That the "New Process" Stove is mechanically and artistically perfect. That our burners are the best, that no expense has been spared to make them first-class in every particular. That the stove will do the same amount of work as a wood stove and takes up much less room. That the "New Process" Stoves are the most beautiful in finish and will last longer than any other make. They are specially designed for baking and as broilers cannot be beat. Every stove has a self-regulating atmospheric tank; all drums have cast iron tops and bottoms, and cannot rust or burn out.

WE GUARANTEE

Them to be first-class in every respect. Prices range from \$23 up. This stove is a leader. The 1896 model is greatly improved; the improvements can only be found in the "New Process" Stoves sold by us. If you need a stove this is the one you want. We make this assertion confidently, feeling assured that you will coincide with us upon inspection.

To cap the climax, it is a cool stove for warm weather.

We will take great pleasure in showing these stoves to prospective buyers.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

AGENTS.

Spencerian
Steel Pens.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The standard pen among expert and careful writers in the United States and Canada.

No. 1—College, for Schools.

No. 2—Counting House, for Accountants.

No. 3—Commercial, for Correspondents.

Sold by all Stationers in the Hawaiian Islands.

PROPRIETORS SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY.

New York - N. Y., U. S. A.

Cash Paid

For old used and cancelled Hawaiian Islands POSTAGE STAMPS.

For the common varieties I will pay 40 cents per hundred; for the old and rare issues I will give from 1c. to 50c. each. Send me what you can: I will pay you all they are worth; will remit at once by Bank Draft. Remember, satisfaction guaranteed!

All stamps to be soaked off paper. Send at least a trial lot for terms.

Address,
JAMES A. ANDERZEN,
Bertrand, Nebraska, U. S. A.
1782-2t

A Baby or a Humming Bird

Is what every household needs. In fact every dairy, also, for you see the De Laval Cream Separators, especially the "Baby" and the "Humming Bird" sizes have almost as completely revolutionized general dairying as had the larger machines previously the creamery industry.

THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Save time and labor. Save ice and water. Save 50 per cent. in skimming. Save 10 per cent. in churning, and increase butter value 50 per cent.

The purpose of the centrifugal Cream Separator is the immediate separation of cream from milk without waiting on nature to accomplish this result, and with absolute cleanliness and practicability.

The "Humming Bird" is suitable for the household and the dairy, having less than ten cows, its capacity being 160 pounds of milk per hour. The next size, the "Baby No. 2," has a capacity of 350 lbs. of milk per hour and suitable for dairies owning from fifteen to fifty cows. There are now more than 85,000 De Laval Separators in use; we sold ours so rapidly that we ran out of stock, but expect a NEW LOT on the W. H. Dimond. Which do you prefer a "Baby," or a "Humming Bird?"

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.
AGENTS.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scabby Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINDSAY and WILKINSON CO., LTD., 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

94 Post Street, - - San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

E. O. Hall & Son

Limited.

Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

NEW GOODS

Among them you will find:

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURRS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted),

COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, ½ in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE, up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

SHIP CHANDLERY, GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Success Water Filters:

The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

All to be seen at—

E. O. HALL & SON'S,
Cor. King and Fort Sts.

Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand!

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Papeaou. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Papeaou, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Papeaou, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, L.D., Honolulu.

1769-3m

ROBERT CATTON. ENGINEER.

Importer of Sugar Machinery

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock, Cast and Wrought Iron Piping, Coffee and Rice Machinery.

Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE - - - Queen Street, Honolulu.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Bedroom Set

— FOR —

\$35.00

With us means a well finished set of seven pieces in Solid ASH or OAK. It means a SET that will not have to be sent back in six months to be glued together.

Every Piece is Thoroughly Seasoned

The workmanship is perfect, and every joint as true as will be found in higher grade goods.

In these days when ladies' fashions rule the world, a cheval glass in a dressing case is indispensable. The full length figure may be seen and a lady can see at a glance whether her skirt hangs straight or not. Another feature of the Dressing Cases in these \$35 Sets is the hat box. The lady of the house can keep her evening hat without crushing it and entirely away from the dust.

The metal work on the Dressing Case and Wash Stand is of the latest design and is remarkable for the richness.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere.

An Inspection invited.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

WILLIE PETERSON IS A GOOD THING.

Helped Julien D. Hayne to the
Extent of Nineteen Hundred.

THEN GOT THE COLD SHOULDER.

Experience in Worthless Drafts.
Drafts on Nevada Bank Re-
turned Dishonored—Hayne's Cre-
ditors Mourn His Departure.

It appears from recent developments that Julien D. Hayne was a great deal more mixed in his financial matters than was generally supposed. That he did not make money in his venture as editor of the Hawaiian was well known to persons familiar with Hayne, though there are many who believed his story to the effect that he was subsidized by parties in the East. His record in the United States is practically unknown, though persons here have been in correspondence with those who Hayne mentioned as being on intimate terms with in the hopes that something might



JULIEN D. HAYNE.

be learned of the man's career. Up to the time of his departure nothing authentic had been learned of Mr. Hayne.

It is known that he deposited comfortable sums of money in a local banking house, but almost immediately drew against them. This money, it is said, came from the proceeds of the sale of certain investments held by Mrs. Hayne from the estate of her first husband. During the past few months her demands upon the estate were such that the trustees found it necessary to limit her drawings and sale of property to the extent of the will.

Prior to Hayne's departure for the Coast, a few weeks ago, he settled his numerous bills with drafts on the Nevada Bank of San Francisco. In all the amount of the drafts was about \$2500. Of this about \$1500 was for cash advanced by Willie Peterson, a young man with whom Hayne had numerous dealings. Peterson does a little money lending business in connection with his duty as typewriter, and it is supposed that his loans to Hayne were for the usual consideration. Just how much Mr. Peterson is out by his transaction is not stated. The same glaring error made by Hayne in accepting a \$500 bonus from a Chinese firm to bind a bargain for the purchase of a rice plantation on this island. Hayne told the owners that he had left a draft for the purchase price of the plantation and the money would be paid as soon as returns were received from San Francisco. This together with most of the other drafts given by Mr. Hayne were returned marked "no funds."

This is not the first instance of Hayne's forgetfulness in his banking affairs. When he went East with Mrs. Hayne a year ago, Mrs. Hayne's son was left behind at the home on the hill. Mr. Larnack of W. W. Dimond's volunteered to look after the boy and the house during Hayne's absence. Hayne gave him a check for \$200 telling him that he would keep him supplied during his absence. Mr. Larnack presented the check at the bank and was informed that there were no funds. Mr. Larnack gave up housekeeping shortly after this and the boy went to live with T. J. Higgins. It was just before his departure on this trip that he invited members of the press to dine with him at the Hawaiian Hotel and a few responded. It was a nice dinner, well served in the private room and without wines. Hayne paid the bill amounting to \$17 by check. In due time it was presented through Macfarlane & Co. to the bank and returned marked "no funds." It was believed by Macfarlane & Co. to be forgetfulness on Hayne's part and nothing was said; the check was paid on his return.

Another instance is reported from California. Hayne is said to have procured clothing and coin to the amount of \$400 from a fashionable tailoring firm and settled by a draft on a Honolulu bank. The draft was returned unpaid, but Hayne was not bothered. A few weeks later the head of the firm passed through on his way to Australia and called on Hayne regarding a settlement. He told him there must be a mistake and he would look into it. When the man was on the wharf waiting for the steamer to sail Hayne stepped up and assured him it was all right, that he had fixed it at the bank. Before the steamer sailed the man telephoned to the bank and learned that nothing had been done. Mr. Hayne was evidently thoughtless as to his financial matters.

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, in Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the firm name of Bishop and Company, plaintiffs, vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALKER, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executrix under the will of said J. S. Walker; TALLULA LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, a corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceeding.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Alili) at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, August 29th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Millard and Queen Streets, described as follows:

First.—That parcel of land on King Street 101.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Millard Street 201 feet; from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street, thence on Queen Street 243.2 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 362.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 109,125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 31st, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keaweamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 223.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana I. L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 6806, L. C. A. 8428, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 104-106.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalauna to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

Also: All the following property in Lahaia, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaia known as the Pa Halekamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelelanani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 18th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaia being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kia Nahaolelana to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 102.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaia described in L. C. A. 8518, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai (forming part of the Lanai Ranch, so-called, belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 5297 1-10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7860, and in deed from L. Haelele, Liber 46, folios 364 and 365.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahakani, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3412.36 acres, described in Royal Patent 6773, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 3045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 45, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.88 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kalauna and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 30, 1876, of record in Liber 48, folio 330, and in deed of Kealahakani to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 380, and in deed from Kealahakani to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1874, of record in Liber 46, folio 323.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uiana Pothua and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 23, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2603, containing 52 7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Punalu, by deed dated April 24, 1893, recorded in Liber 30, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 8417, conveyed by Kamaka and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1895, recorded in Liber 19, folio 24.

Ninth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1887, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 292.

Tenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4796 conveyed by Keamamahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 308.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4707, L. C. A. 5611, said: the check was paid on his return.

Another instance is reported from California. Hayne is said to have procured clothing and coin to the amount of \$400 from a fashionable tailoring firm and settled by a draft on a Honolulu bank. The draft was returned unpaid, but Hayne was not bothered. A few weeks later the head of the firm passed through on his way to Australia and called on Hayne regarding a settlement. He told him there must be a mistake and he would look into it. When the man was on the wharf waiting for the steamer to sail Hayne stepped up and assured him it was all right, that he had fixed it at the bank. Before the steamer sailed the man telephoned to the bank and learned that nothing had been done. Mr. Hayne was evidently thoughtless as to his financial matters.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4707, L. C. A. 5611, said: the check was paid on his return.

Another instance is reported from California. Hayne is said to have procured clothing and coin to the amount of \$400 from a fashionable tailoring firm and settled by a draft on a Honolulu bank. The draft was returned unpaid, but Hayne was not bothered. A few weeks later the head of the firm passed through on his way to Australia and called on Hayne regarding a settlement. He told him there must be a mistake and he would look into it. When the man was on the wharf waiting for the steamer to sail Hayne stepped up and assured him it was all right, that he had fixed it at the bank. Before the steamer sailed the man telephoned to the bank and learned that nothing had been done. Mr. Hayne was evidently thoughtless as to his financial matters.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 308, to Kalauna conveyed by K. Kalauna, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1885, recorded in Liber 55, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 107 from the Hawaiian Government of Paomai containing 9775 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 2261 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$300, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 126 of Keala Apunui, Paili and Kamau, containing 5991 acres, expiring June 21, 1908, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 7073 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kanoia, containing 7880 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson pasturing on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 530 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nahaolelana to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalauna to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 189.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kalauna on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver, Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaia, Maalea Bay and Makana the same day; Mahukona, Kawahine and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Aug. 7
Tuesday	Aug. 18
Friday	Aug. 28
Tuesday	Sept. 8
Friday	Sept. 18
Tuesday	Sept. 29
Friday	Oct. 9
Tuesday	Oct. 20
Friday	Oct. 30
Tuesday	Nov. 10
Friday	Nov. 20
Tuesday	Dec. 1
Friday	Dec. 11
Tuesday	Dec. 22

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked *.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahine the same day; Makana, Maalea Bay and Lahaia the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.

Friday	Aug. 14
Tuesday	Aug. 25
Friday	Sept. 4
Tuesday	Sept. 15
Friday	Sept. 25
Tuesday	Oct. 6
Friday	Oct. 16
Tuesday	Oct. 26
Friday	Nov. 6
Tuesday	Nov. 17
Friday	Nov. 28
Tuesday	Dec. 8
Friday	Dec. 18
Tuesday	Dec. 29

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route, to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kalauna, Hama, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nae, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A
SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE
OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.



Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp disease.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Foreign depot and Chemical Corporation, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SCHUR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial

Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chays, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AT—

COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

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Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Original and Only Genuine. COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

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Important Caution.—The Immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

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POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. WILL CURE YOUR COUGH. ALL THE WORLD OVER THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world makes its reputation value.

20,000 CHEMISTS SKILL IT. Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and successful "COUGH REMEDY," its name is known throughout the whole civilized world.

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Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. QUATTER and FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR FISHES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH. POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED. FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CANTON COLONIES. Bottles 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., L.D. BENSON, SMITH & CO. HOBSON DRUG CO.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

Lui and Kilauano, Aleka and Maluhia, minors, by their Guardian, David Kua.

v.

William Kaleikini.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear and Whiting, JJ.

An agreement in the form of a constitution was made by tenants in common of a tract of land by which they delegated to an officer called a Luna Nui (General Manager) appointed by them the care and control of their common estate. In pursuance of this power the general manager, by a writing, set off to several tenants portions of the common estate for occupation, subject to the approval of the tenants as to locality, as expressed by the rule of a regular meeting of the tenants.

Held, this agreement is binding until rescinded.

Where one of the above tenants under the above agreement disposed of another tenant of the parcel of land set off to him, ejectment would lie to recover such possession.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDG. C. J.

This case comes to us upon exceptions from the Circuit Court, Fifth Circuit, where the case was heard by Circuit Judge Hardy, jury waived. It is an action of ejectment.

The trial Court found the undisputed facts that in January, 1889, some fifty native Hawaiians bought the land of "Waihiha" on the Island of Kauai. On the 10th of September, 1877, a written constitution was signed by them. Of these persons one was Kumahakana and another Kilauano, the father of the plaintiffs. This "constitution" provided for a general manager (luna nui), secretary and treasurer, and gave the care and control of the land of the company (hui) to the general manager. It was provided by Sec. 5 of the "constitution" that five acres should be set apart to each member of the company. The method adopted was that applications for lots were made in writing, and, on approval as to location, given at a stated meeting of the company held in pursuance of the constitution twice a year, the manager and secretary issued to the applicant a certificate, setting off to him by metes and bounds the parcel of land applied for.

Kumahakana made application for a parcel of land called "Umi," the one now sued for, and by consent of the manager took possession of it in 1878; but as he had deeded his interest in the land of Waihiha to his son, Kilauano, in 1875, it was awarded by certificate directly to Kilauano in 1881. This allotment was ratified by the company at the meeting of July, 1888. The plaintiffs are the children of this Kilauano, deceased intestate. The defendant W. Kaleikini, also one of the tenants in common of this land, finding the tract in question unoccupied—that is, no one actually living thereon—took possession of it in 1894 and refused to restore it to plaintiffs. Previous to this, in 1890, the company passed a resolution that no member of the hui (company) could cultivate at will land already set apart for another member. He could only do this upon approval by the manager. No evidence of the defendant's contradictory facts. The Circuit Judge rendered judgment for plaintiffs for the possession of this land, and damages. The exceptions taken by defendant are upon the same grounds upon which a non-suit was asked for in the trial Court, and which was denied. They are substantially as follows:

1. The plaintiffs cannot sue separately for the parcel of land in dispute, because it is only a part of the land of Waihiha, which is owned in common by many others, who have equal rights to every portion of it, and the defendant is one of them.

2. The plaintiffs cannot sue to dispossess defendant from the parcel of land in question, because the land of Waihiha has never been partitioned between the respective tenants in common.

3. In this action all the tenants in common should join either as plaintiffs or defendants.

4. The records of the company do not afford evidence that the land has been legally partitioned in severalty, to each member of the company.

5. Defendant does not hold the land in question for himself alone, but for the company, and his claim is not hostile to the company.

6. No hui (company) has a right to make rules in contravention of the law of the land.

The questions involved in this case are novel, owing to the novel circumstance of a number of persons having purchased a land, and, while using a large portion of it in common, have undertaken to set off specific portions of the land in severalty to each tenant. This is not an uncommon transaction in these Islands. To understand the situation better we must remember (1) that the vendees of the land of "Waihiha" were tenants in common. We so held in *Awa v. Horner*, 5 Haw. 543. (2) No effectual partition, either voluntary or by judicial action, has been made between the tenants in common.

We then ask what right has one co-tenant to bring ejectment against another co-tenant for a portion of the common estate? There has been no ouster of the plaintiffs by defendant from the entire common estate, but only from a specific portion of the same. Each co-tenant has the right of possession to every part of the common estate. So far forth, then, the defendant is as much entitled as the plaintiffs are to the possession of the parcel of land in question. But there remains the question whether the agreement to occupy in severalty according to the method adopted by the tenants in common is sufficient in law to give a right of action to the tenant to whom it was set off to recover its possession from another co-tenant.

We find no case parallel, but it seems that such an agreement made as this one is, for the common benefit of the owners of the land, to secure harmony and to avoid expense, should be respected by the Court, so long as it continues in force, and we see no difficulty in holding that as between the co-tenants themselves it is good, so far as the mere right of possession is concerned. Certainly the defendant had consented in writing to the allotments made in the method pursued. This is a necessary inference from his signing the constitution, which is in fact an agreement as to the method of using the common property. The ouster by defendant is in direct violation of his agreement, which he by inference made when the resolution of 1890 was passed by the company, and to which he presumably consented.

We held in line with this view that rules made by tenants in common regulating the management of their land as regards partitioning thereupon, were binding (until rescinded) upon owners and lessees having notice. In this view of the case, the other points stated in the bill of exceptions are not tenable. *Burrows v. Paaluli*, 4 Haw. 454 (1882). The exceptions are overruled.

A. Rosa for plaintiffs; J. L. Kaulukou for defendant.

Honolulu, July 28, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

F. Harrison and A. V. Gear

v.

J. H. Bruns.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear and Whiting, JJ.

If A and B make an oral contract, by which A is to buy land by auction upon the joint account of both in equal shares, the contract is within the statute of frauds, and after the land has been conveyed to A, B cannot maintain an action for breach of contract.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY WHITING, J.

The declaration avers an agreement between the plaintiffs and the defendant "whereby they agree to purchase the lease" of certain government premises in Honolulu at public auction, which the defendant, "in pursuance of said agreement," purchased, and thereafter did instruct James A. King, Minister of the Interior, to execute the lease to plaintiffs and defendant according to said agreement; that thereafter the defendant, contrary to said agreement, and after plaintiffs had pursuant to said agreement been put to great expense and inconvenience, and plaintiffs being at all times ready to perform all the conditions of said agreement upon their part, wholly refused to carry out his part of said agreement, and induced the said James A. King to execute a lease of said premises to him, said defendant. The plaintiffs claim damages for breach of the alleged agreement.

The case was returnable at the November term, 1894, of the First Circuit Court, and defendant's answer was a general denial, but at the June term, 1895, the defendant amended his answer as follows: "Said defendant, by leave of Court, amends his answer by adding thereto the following notice: The defendant gives notice that among other defenses he relies upon the statute of frauds."

The trial was held at the February term, 1896, and by direction of the Court the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Minister of the Interior duly advertised for sale at public auction a lease of a government lot on the Esplanade in Honolulu, and at the sale the auctioneer, a clerk of the Interior Department, knocked the lease down to defendant and made an entry to that effect in defendant's name alone at the time, he, the defendant, being the bidder.

The plaintiffs offered to prove by oral testimony that defendant agreed with them that defendant would bid for and purchase the lease of land in question, and that he would purchase such lease for himself and the plaintiffs, and that defendant broke this contract and took the lease in his own name and refused to let plaintiffs into a share, and for this breach they claim damages.

The plaintiffs also claim that the alleged agreement was in the nature of a partnership; that defendant agreed with plaintiffs to purchase the lease and that the three should be partners in the lease, and that such an agreement was not within the statute of frauds and need not be in writing.

There is no evidence of any memorandum in writing to show the alleged agreement, and the Court below held that the alleged agreement was for the purchase or sale of an interest in lands, and was within the statute of frauds, and declined to permit the alleged agreement to be proved by parol testimony.

The Hawaiian statute of frauds, Sec. 1963 Civil Code (Comp. Laws, p. 309) provides that "no action shall be brought or maintained in any of the following cases: . . . Fourth, upon any contract for the sale of lands, tenements or hereditaments, or of any interest in or concerning them. . . . unless the promise, contract or agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and be signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some person thereunto by him lawfully authorized."

The alleged contract, for the breach of which the plaintiffs claim damages, is clearly a contract for the sale of an interest in lands and within the statute of frauds, and no action can be maintained by plaintiffs for the breach thereof, the same being an oral contract and the plaintiffs failing to prove any memorandum in writing such as is required by the statute.

Pursons v. Phelan, 134 Mass. 109. *Pickett v. Durham*, 109 Mass. 419. *Bulley v. Howerman*, 147 Mass. 327. The plaintiffs claim to have excepted to the refusal of the Court to admit certain evidence offered by them, but these exceptions are not set out in the bill of exceptions. The bill contains the following in reference thereto: "At the trial, the plaintiff, to sustain his case,

offered certain evidence, which was ruled out by the Court, as will particularly appear from the transcript of the Court reporter's minutes of the proceedings at the trial of said cause, to which several rulings of the Court the plaintiffs duly excepted."

We have repeatedly held that all exceptions relied on by the appellant must appear on the face of the bill of exceptions, otherwise this Court cannot consider them.

Secs. 72, 73 and 74, Chap. 57, Laws 1892. *Kapukela v. Iaea*, 9 Haw. 555. *De Fraga v. Port. Mut. Ben. Soc.*, 10 Haw. — June T., 1895. *Haae v. Kuluwainaka*, 10 Haw. — June T., 1896. Exceptions overruled.

P. Neumann for plaintiffs; Hartwell, Thurston & Stanley for defendant.

Honolulu, July 28, 1896.

My little boy when two years of age was very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion County, Florida. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

The Testimony Of Hundreds

Who have used our "New Process" (gasoline) Stove is a guarantee that they are all we claim for them.

WE CLAIM

That the "New Process" Stove is mechanically and artistically perfect. That our burners are the best, that no expense has been spared to make them first-class in every particular. That the stove will do the same amount of work as a wood stove and takes up much less room. That the "New Process" Stoves are the most beautiful in finish and will last longer than any other make. They are specially designed for baking and as broilers cannot be beat. Every stove has a self-regulating atmospheric tank; all drums have cast iron tops and bottoms, and cannot rust or burn out.

WE GUARANTEE

Them to be first-class in every respect. Prices range from \$23 up. This stove is a leader. The 1896 model is greatly improved; the improvements can only be found in the "New Process" Stoves sold by us. If you need a stove this is the one you want. We make this assertion confidently, feeling assured that you will coincide with us upon inspection.

To cap the climax, it is a cool stove for warm weather. We will take great pleasure in showing these stoves to prospective buyers.

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For the common varieties I will pay 40 cents per hundred; for the old and rare issues I will give from 1c. to 50c. each. Send me what you can; I will pay you all they are worth; will remit at once by Bank Draft. Remember, satisfaction guaranteed! All stamps to be soaked off paper. Send at least a trial lot for terms. Address, JAMES A. ANDERZEN, Bertrand, Nebraska, U. S. A. 1782-2t

A Baby or a Humming Bird

Is what every household needs. In fact every dairy, also, for you see the De Laval Cream Separators, especially the "Baby" and the "Humming Bird" sizes have almost as completely revolutionized general dairying as had the larger machines previously the creamery industry.

THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Save time and labor. Save ice and water. Save 50 per cent. in skimming. Save 10 per cent. in churning, and increase butter value 50 per cent.

The purpose of the centrifugal Cream Separator is the immediate separation of cream from milk without waiting on nature to accomplish this result, and with absolute cleanliness and practicability.

The "Humming Bird" is suitable for the household and the dairy, having less than ten cows, its capacity being 160 pounds of milk per hour. The next size, the "Baby No. 2," has a capacity of 350 lbs. of milk per hour and suitable for dairies owning from fifteen to fifty cows. There are now more than 85,000 De Laval Separators in use; we sold ours so rapidly that we ran out of stock, but expect a NEW LOT on the W. H. Dimond. Which do you prefer a "Baby," or a "Humming Bird?"

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO. AGENTS.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER. For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scrofula Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test the value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World. Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MEDICAL GAZETTE, DUNDEE, SCOTLAND, ENGLAND. Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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34 Post Street, — San Francisco. FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils. A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

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Have Just Received from New York and England a fine lot of

NEW GOODS

Among them you will find:

CUT and GALVANIZED NAILS and SPIKES, WIRE NAILS, COPPER RIVETS and BURRS, HAY CUTTERS, HAY FORKS, CYLINDER CHURNS, SHOVELS and SPADES, CAST STEEL, BAR IRON, GALV'D SHEET IRON, GALV'D BUCKETS and TUBS, CART AXLES, DOOR LOCKS, HANDLED AXES and HATCHETS, IRON and BRASS SCREWS (2000 gross, assorted), COFFEE MILLS, CORN MILLS, BLACK RIVETS, HINGES, LAWN MOWERS, HORSE SHOES and HORSE NAILS, MOPS, BROOMS, PADLOCKS, CROWBARS, CARRIAGE SPRINGS, SCALES, SAND PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER, WHEEL BARROWS, TRUCKS, 3000 YDS. SAIL DUCK, IRON WASHERS, IRON NUTS, CASES BENZINE, TURPENTINE, GALV'D PIPE, ½ in. to 2 in., MANILA and SISAL ROPE—All sizes, IRON and STEEL WIRE ROPE,—up to 2 in., 2000 lbs. COTTON FISH LINES, CARD MATCHES, BLOCK MATCHES

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GUNS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Success Water Filters:

The best in the market, and a thousand other things that people MUST HAVE.

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Art Goods.

The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand!

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

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FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works

30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

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Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock, Cast and Wrought Iron Piping, Coffee and Rice Machinery.

Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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Bedroom Set

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\$35.00

With us means a well finished set of seven pieces in Solid ASH or OAK. It means a SET that will not have to be sent back in six months to be glued together.

Every Piece is Thoroughly Seasoned

The workmanship is perfect, and every joint as true as will be found in higher grade goods.

In these days when ladies' fashions rule the world, a cheval glass in a dressing case is indispensable. The full length figure may be seen, and a lady can see at a glance whether her skirt hangs straight or not. Another feature of the Dressing Cases in these \$35 Sets is the hat box. The lady of the house can keep her evening hat without crushing it and entirely away from the dust.

The metal work on the Dressing Case and Wash Stand is of the latest design and is remarkable for the richness.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere.

An Inspection invited.

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Furniture Dealers,

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What Are Its Causes and Why is it Permitted.

The Great Work That is Being Done by Bright Minds in Alleviating Human Suffering—A Case Affording a Striking Illustration.

From the time when man first peopled the earth down to the present day the mystery of pain has filled all hearts with wonder and terror. What are its causes, why is it permitted, and what its uses are in the great economy of nature? All these questions men have asked to themselves and of one another, but the question has found no solution. All that can be done is to devise ways of relieving physical suffering and bright minds have assisted tender hearts in bringing aid to the afflicted. All the vast resources of nature's laboratory have been pressed into service to the end that the tortured bodies might have succor from anguish, and know the peace that only health can bring. And what more natural than that victims of disease thus released from suffering should desire to aid in the extension of the knowledge of the means whereby they have been benefited? Among those who have been thus benefited is Mr. S. Louden, of the Washington Feed Co., who is well and favorably known to so many of our citizens. In 1889 he came to Honolulu and has since engaged in several lines of business, the last previous to his present venture, was that of a retail grocer commanding a large patronage from among the best families. Speaking of his case Mr. Louden said: "For the past five years I have been a great sufferer from neuralgia and sick headache often suffering for a week at a time, causing me much agony and depriving me of many nights of restful sleep. I have always been skeptical about using proprietary medicines, but was impressed with the candor of the advertisements of the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among these I saw it stated that Pink Pills was a positive cure for neuralgia and headache, and so forcibly was I struck with the facts stated in the testimonials, that I determined to try them. I found benefit from the Pink Pills almost from the outset, and I could no longer doubt their curative properties. I have so far used only three bottles and the attacks are not only less frequent, but less severe, and I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a grand, and good medicine.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which makes the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to the cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by the Hollister Drug Co., the Holbrook Drug Co. and all dealers in medicines.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Thirty-four well-bound volumes of Scientific American for sale by "X," this office.

Go to E. O. Hall & Son for new goods in the hardware line. You will find just exactly what you are looking for. Guns and ammunition a specialty.

J. O. Carter, receiver to take possession of all property in the Hawaiian Islands belonging to J. K. Sumner, has an important notice in this issue.

Castle & Cooke have something to say to you about their "New Process Stoves" and the very reasonable prices for which they can be purchased. A call at their store will satisfy you.

You will be surprised to see what the "Baby" and "Humming Bird" sizes of the De Laval cream separator will do, when the saving of time and labor is taken into consideration. Look up the Hawaiian Hardware Company.

A Remarkable Cure for Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 15th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50-cent bottle, and now I can say that I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt, write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Altoona, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

MARRIED.

CROCKETT-WING—At Lexington, Mass., at the home of the bride's parents, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Herbert Walcott, Albert Walcott Crockett of North Andover, Mass., to Grace Lillian Wing.

DIED.

HORN—In this city, August 5, 1896, F. Horn, a native of Dresden, Germany, Aged 70 years.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about October 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,

27 Kibby Street, Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Agents, Honolulu.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

DATE	TIME	TEMP.	WIND	MOON
Sat. 28	7.00	80.00	SE 4	7.50
Sun. 29	7.00	80.00	SE 4	7.50
Mon. 30	7.00	80.00	SE 4	7.50
Tues. 31	7.00	80.00	SE 4	7.50
Wed. 1	7.00	80.00	SE 4	7.50
Thurs. 2	7.00	80.00	SE 4	7.50
Friday 3	7.00	80.00	SE 4	7.50

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide
Mon. 28	7.00	1.00	7.00	1.00
Tues. 29	7.00	1.00	7.00	1.00
Wed. 30	7.00	1.00	7.00	1.00
Thurs. 31	7.00	1.00	7.00	1.00
Friday 1	7.00	1.00	7.00	1.00
Sat. 2	7.00	1.00	7.00	1.00

New moon August 8th, at 4th. Moon, p.m. The tides and moon phase are given in Standard Time. The time of sun and moon rising and setting being given for all ports in the Hawaiian Islands. Local Time, in which the respective corrections to Standard Time applicable to each different port should be made. The Standard Time whistle sounds at 12 m. (noon) and 12 p.m. (midnight) Greenwich Time, which is 10 hours and 30 minutes ahead of Hawaiian Standard Time.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.
Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.
P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Kilauea, Hou, Nye, from Hawaii.

Thursday, Aug. 6.
Stmr. James Makee, Peterson, from Kaula.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hanalei.

Stmr. Kauai, Smythe, for Lahaina and Hamakua.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr. Iwalei, Bruhn, for Kaula ports.

Wednesday, Aug. 5.
Br. bk. Belmont, Ladd, for New York.

Thursday, Aug. 6.
Stmr. Wailalea, Gregory, for Honolulu.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for China and Japan.

Stmr. James Makee, for Lahaina.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, Aug. 4—Volcano: Jas. Stokes and wife, Miss Stokes, Chas. M. Taylor and wife, C. L. Wright, Miss R. Jewell, F. M. Ballard, Mrs. F. M. Buckman, Miss Bertie Ballard, Mrs. Twig, Mrs. J. A. McCandless, Miss M. McCandless, Robert Lewers, W. H. Lewers, Miss Sarah Carter, Miss M. N. Carter, Miss C. D. Wolf, W. Andrews, Dr. J. M. Topmoullier, B. Topmoullier, H. A. Wilder, T. King, Jr., Miss C. Hennehan, R. B. Anderson, L. C. Ables, Mrs. Bishop Willis, W. R. Castle, Mrs. F. Keisey, S. C. French, Miss L. S. Willis, Miss Horence Scott, F. Wilburton, Miss L. Pires, Col. B. Burton, Way Ports: R. Rycroft, Miss S. Rycroft, Tuni, Mrs. Nake, K. Hoshina, J. S. Muirhead, R. More, Mrs. A. Ahrens, J. children and servant, Brother George, Brother Anthony, Miss Lilione Hapai, Miss Louisa Brown, Armstrong Smith, Cyril Smith, J. E. Ray, J. W. Price, S. Rowley, Mrs. C. Rasmussen, Miss E. Rasmussen, Miss F. Noire, Mrs. Alice Brown, Miss Bertha Smithies, Miss C. A. Gullman, L. Asen, Miss P. Kelso, Miss L. Alexander, Mrs. T. Hussey, Miss M. Keawe, Miss H. Parker, Dr. H. O. Murray, W. Beers, Capt. Jno. Ross, Saml Parker, D. Pohakukimohewa, Bishop Willis, Father Libert, N. E. Lemmon, J. W. Jones and 171 on deck.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. China, Aug. 5: Hon. Albert S. Willis, A. S. Willis, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Munroe, T. E. Wendell, M. S. Shoemaker, Clarence England, U. S. N., G. H. De La Vergne, Mrs. A. S. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Horsey, Miss Dulaney, Mr. and Mrs. John Stempel, Mrs. E. J. Weichman, A. P. Stokes, F. E. Stockwell, T. Brandt, Miss Elsie Adair, Miss Tillie Jardine, W. B. Vanderlip, Hugh Emmett, R. C. Lydecker, M. E. Gedde, W. P. Eichbaum.

Departures.
For Kaula ports, per stmr. Iwalei, Aug. 4—Mrs. H. Isenberg, Miss Grau, Mrs. C. Wolters, servant and child, Mrs. P. Hofer, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tell and child, C. A. Garvie, H. Schultz, Miss Hilda Burgess, Miss Silva and 3 children, Ho Lau and wife, Maria Makanaui and J. M. Levinho.

For Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, Aug. 4—Mrs. Jaouen, Miss Polly Richard, Miss Annie Whitney, Master James Whitney and W. Conradt.

For Maui, per stmr. Claudine, Aug. 4—Mr. and Mrs. Warriner, Miss Lotquity, H. Waterhouse, Jr., P. F. De La Vergne, Mrs. F. W. Carter, child and nurse, Mrs. J. O. Young and 2 children, C. M. Gray, Mrs. G. Gilhus, James M. Sims, Dr. W. Averdam, Miss Rice, A. Young, Mrs. A. Heen and 3 children, T. W. Gay, Miss Mary Green, C. W. Dickey, Mrs. W. O. Smith and daughter, Mrs. Annie Holokahiki.

For China and Japan, per P. M. S. S. China, Aug. 6—Count and Countess Mutus, Goro Narita, James Stokes, Miss C. P. Stokes and maid, Mrs. Twig, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Taylor, R. C. Forsyth, E. Ermeier, Lau Chong, O. Suzuki and K. Inouye.

The new Inter-Island steamer was launched at Port Blakely on July 21st, with the name of James Spear given her.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR JULY, 1896.

[From the records of the Government Weather Bureau.]

Average temperature, 76.8; normal, 77.4.

Extreme range of temperature, 69 to 88; mean daily range, 72.3; average daily minimum, 72; average daily maximum, 84.3; lowest daily mean, 75 (on the 10th); highest daily mean, 78.7 (on the 22d).

Barometer average, 30.062; highest, 30.16 (on the 1st); lowest, 29.97 (on the 17th); average daily range, .058; low pressure periods, 7th to 17th and 30th; high pressure periods, 1st to 10th, 23d.

Average absolute humidity, 6.4 grains to the cubic foot (6.0 on the 3d and 7.6 on the 27th); relative humidity, average of daily observations made at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 64.6 per cent.

Rainfall, 0.55 in.; normal for July, 2.23; highest rainfall in one day, 0.16 in. on the 10th-11th; rain record days, twelve.

Cloudiness, 33 per cent; normal, 41 per cent; days marked "fine," nineteen. Wind mostly light trades, partially interrupted on the 5th and 31st, veering to northerly on the 20th and 28th; average wind force, Beaufort scale, 2.4.

THEY WONDERED TO SEE HIM.

"I could not move a yard without help. I can now walk for miles."

There is certainly a very sharp contrast between these two statements. When we see a person who, because of illness, is unable to move a yard without help, we do not expect to meet him on the road and on foot miles from home, soon thereafter; if indeed, we meet him at all. At least we should regard these extremes, considered as within the experience of the same man, and enclosed within a comparatively brief period of time, as something to wonder at and ask questions about. And people did wonder at and inquire about it. Many said the circumstances recalled the age of miracles, supposed to have passed forever away. The facts (briefly set forth in a letter from the man himself) are as follows. We may add that Mr. Henry Jackson is a farmer well known and respected in his district, and his case is familiar to neighbors and friends of his throughout the vicinity.

"In the early part of 1892," says Mr. Jackson, "I began to feel weak and ailing. I was low in spirits, and my bodily strength seemed to be leaving me. There was a bad and nauseous taste in my mouth; my appetite, which had always been good, failed until I had no real desire for food whatever, and after eating I had much pain at the chest and a fullness around the sides. My stomach always felt burning hot, and I had a gnawing pain at the pit of it."

"I remained in this general condition until August of the same year, when I was taken worse. My legs began to swell, and rheumatism set in all over me, more particularly in the hips and back. No local treatment had any effect upon it. It grew worse and worse, until I was no longer able to rise from my chair without assistance. In truth, I had no power over myself, and could not move a yard without help."

"I suffered so with mere pain that I could not lie in bed, and for over twelve months I never had my clothes off."

"During this time I was attended day and night, being literally unable to do anything of importance for myself. All the sleep I got was taken in snags and snatches while I was bolstered up in my usual place in an easy chair. Under the terrible strain of the pain and loss of proper rest my nerves broke down so that any uncommon event in the house or noise was more than I could bear. My heart was very bad, and thumped until I could scarcely stay in the chair and endure it."

"The doctor who had charge of my case said my condition was critical. He said that my lungs and liver were badly affected, and that I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. Still his medicine did me no good, and after attending me ten months he said he could do no more for me."

"I then got a doctor from Bolton to see me, and he held out but slender hopes of my ever getting any better. I thought the same, and so did all who saw me."

"In October, 1893, my daughter, Mrs. Dickinson, of Bolton, told me how she had been benefited by taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and thought it might possibly help me. I had small faith, but there could be no harm in trying. So we sent at once to Mr. Pare, the chemist, in Fold Road, Bolton, for enough to decide whether it would do me good or not. After taking it a short time I was better. I could sleep better, and had some appetite for food, and what I ate agreed with me. This was hopeful and cheering indeed."

"I kept on with the Syrup and it acted wonderfully with me. The worst symptoms abated, and I gained strength. Soon all the water in my legs passed off, and the rheumatism troubled me but little. Still using the Syrup, my condition continued to improve in every respect, until I once more stood on my feet, and felt like a man of this world. I can now walk for miles, and have no pain. All my friends think as I do—that under the circumstances my recovery was nothing short of marvelous. You are at liberty to publish this statement, and refer any interested persons to me. (Signed) Henry Jackson, Pewett Hill Farm, Culcheth, near Warrington, October 9th, 1895."

No word of ours can add to the convincing force of Mr. Jackson's plain statement. His disease was originally and radically of the digestion. The attack was sharp and profound, and developed into the resulting conditions he so well describes. He may not have had Bright's disease, but that he was directly progressing towards that fatal malady there is no doubt. The effect of Mother Seigel's Syrup in his case only serves to show afresh its rare and remarkable power. Scarcely is so great a victory to be looked for from any medicine. Yet the facts are undeniable. We congratulate Mr. Jackson on his escape from a danger which was much more serious than even he probably imagined.

BY AUTHORITY.

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, August 15th, 1896, for the construction of a three-room school house, plan No. 2, at Papaikou, Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Ripley & Dickey, architects, Honolulu; also at the office of Mr. L. Severance, School Agent, Hilo.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 4th, 1896.
1783-3t

SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of August 26th, 1896, for the construction of the following buildings:

1. A 2-room school house at Hoonanau, S. Kona, Hawaii.

2. A 2-room school house at the Homesteads, Honokaa, Hawaii.

3. A teacher's cottage at the Honokaa Homesteads.

Plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works; also those of the Hoonanau school house at the office of Mr. John Paris, Kealahou, and those of the Honokaa buildings at the store of A. B. Lindsay, Honokaa.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, August 6, 1896.
1783-3t

CENSUS NOTICE.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, a general census of the Hawaiian Islands will be taken as of date of the night of September 27, 1896. Attention is called to the following extract from the law:

"All persons are hereby required under pain of a fine not to exceed fifty dollars, to be imposed by any police or district justice, to answer all such questions as shall be propounded by the agents of the Board of Education, relating to or necessary for making the census."

The following District Superintendents have been appointed for the purpose of taking the census:

HAWAII.

Hilo.....H. C. Austin
Hamakua.....Chas. Williams
North Kohala.....W. P. McDougall
South Kohala.....Miss E. W. Lyons
North Kona.....Waldemar Muller
South Kona.....Harry T. Mills
Kau.....C. Meinecke
Puna.....Harry Rycroft

MAUI, LANAI AND MOLOKAI.

Lahaina and Lanai.....Henry Dickenson
Waikuku.....John A. Moore
Makawao.....C. H. Dickey
Hana.....R. Strauch
Molokai.....Geo. Trimble

OAHU.

Ewa and Waianae.....C. C. Dement
Waialua.....Ed. Hore
Koolauloa and Koolapo.....William Henry

KAUAI AND NIHAU.

Waimae and Nihaui.....E. Ometad
Koloa.....Edward Stretz
Lihue.....W. J. Wells
Kauai.....H. J. Austin
Hanalei.....W. E. H. Deyrell

ALATAU T. ATKINSON,
General Superintendent of Census.
4370-4t 1783-3t

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed by A. Perry, Second Judge Circuit Court, First Judicial Circuit, receiver to take possession of all property in the Hawaiian Islands belonging to J. K. Sumner, hereby gives notice to all persons in possession of property belonging to the said J. K. Sumner, or who may be indebted to him, to deliver over said property and pay indebtedness at once.

J. O. CARTER,
208 Merchant Street,
Honolulu, Aug. 5th, 1896.
4372-1w 1783-1m

WATER NOTICE.

Proper application having been made to me this day by John H. Holt, for adjudication of his water right in the spring of Kunawai, Honolulu, it is hereby ordered in accordance with the provisions of Chap. XXVI, Session Laws of 1883, that all parties interested in the water right from said spring of Kunawai to appear before me at the Judiciary Building, at 10 A. M., August 15th, 1896, to contest or otherwise set aside or judgment will be given ex parte by default.

EDMUND M. NAKUINA,
Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for the District of Honolulu, Oahu, H. I.
1781-3w

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FOUR volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, inclusive. Well bound and in good state of preservation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address "X," this office.

1775-1m

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate, in the matter of the Estate of Paul P. Konoa, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Friday, the 18th day of September, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

Honolulu, Aug. 6th, 1896.
By the Court:
GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1783F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers, In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Mrs. Kikina Puu, late of Makawao, Maui, deceased intestate. Before Judge J. W. Kalua.

On reading and filing the petition of Mrs. John Leal and John Leal, of Makawao, Maui, alleging that Mrs. Kikina Puu, of Makawao, died intestate at Makawao, Maui, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1896, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that letters of administration issue to John Leal.

It is ordered that Thursday, the 3d day of September, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition, in the Court Room of this Court at Waikuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Dated Waikuku, H. I., August 3d, A. D. 1896.
G. ARMSTRONG,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.
1783F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate, in the matter of the Estate of POOMAKELANI, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executrix of the will of said deceased, wherein she asks that her accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in her hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging her from all further responsibility as such Executrix.

It is ordered, that MONDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 24th, 1896.
By the Court:
GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.
1781F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In the matter of the Estate of WILLIAM DEAN, late of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, deceased intestate.

On reading and filing the petition of W. R. Castle, administrator of said estate, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to the deceased situate in Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, and setting forth legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered, that the heirs of said deceased and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on MONDAY, the 17th day of AUGUST, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court Room of this Court, in Alhollan, Judiciary Building, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated July 29, 1896.
By the Court:
GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.
1781F-3ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Joseph Barros, then residing at Brava, Cape Verde Islands, and at present of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, to the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii, a corporation existing under the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, dated July 31, 1893, recorded in the Registry of Deeds in said Honolulu in Liber 145, pages 92-94-95.

Notice is hereby given, that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to-wit: non-payment of both principal and interest when due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, to-wit: on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to W. A. Kinney, Esq.
Dated Honolulu, August 7th, 1896.
THE PORTUGUESE MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY OF HAWAII,
Mortgagee.
By M. G. SILVA, President.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All those pieces or parcels of land situate in said Honolulu, and described as follows:

1. Lot No. 345 on Government Map. Beginning at the west angle of Pilikoi street and Wilder avenue, and running S. 43 deg. 35 min. W. (true), 183.2 feet along Pilikoi street; N. 46 deg. 25 min. W. (true), 399 feet along Lot 352; N.

43 deg. 35 min. E. (true), 106.7 feet along Lot 352; S. 60 deg. 45 min. E. (true), 398.5 feet along Wilder avenue to initial point. Area, one acre, being the same premises granted to him by Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3275.